THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 51. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MOUZON.

Its Points of Interest.

The Argonnes and the Ardennes.

Fighting on Historic Ground

Character of the Country

The General Situation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SITUATION.

The New Battle-Ground—A Resume in the Light of Last Night's Despatches.

The New York *Times* of this morning has the following *resume* of the situation, as presented by last night's despatches:—

"The 'Forest of Arden,' which the reveries of the melancholy Jacques have made classic ground, has become the theatre of a more portentous drama than that which Shakespeare located there. 'Much depends,' says the *Journal Officiel*, 'upon the battle which may take place in that vicinity at any moment.' So far as Paris is concerned, nearly everything seems to depend upon it. For let MacMahon suffer a decisive defeat in his present position, and the last formidable obstacle has been removed which might prevent the Prussians from besieging Paris at their leisure. Let the great reserve army which lately moved out of Chalons become as thoroughly demoralized as the troops which MacMahon commanded at Woerth, and concerted action with Bazaine becomes as much out of the question as any effective succor to Paris, or any formidable breach of the extended Prussian line. On the other hand, a French victory at this point might so seriously derange the Prussian communications with their base of supplies as to necessitate a general retreat upon the line of the Moselle. To appreciate the difficulties of the Prussian advance, and the consequent triumph of organization which each day's march represents, we must keep steadily in view the very precarious nature of their communications with Germany. They have as yet failed to get possession of any connecting railroad line which is not interruped by some fortress yet uncaptured, and much as we hear of their exacting demands upon the inhabitants for supplies, we must not forget the wretched break-down of the French commissariat with all the advantages of being in their own territory and among their own people. The mere feeding of vast bodies of men, like those which are now advancing across France, is a daily problem of a tolerably complicated kind, and its successful accomplishment is an administrative triumph not unworthy of being ranked with the strategical conduct of the campaign.

"It is perfectly clear that a concentration of troops from all three divisions of the German army is taking place at corresponding points of the valleys of the Meuse and Aisne, between which from north to south runs the richly-wooded and mountainous tract of country known as the Ardennes. Evidently the opinion of the Prussian Generals, that MacMahon should be first dealt with, and Paris taken afterwards, has prevailed over that ascribed to the more impetuous Bismarck. It is difficult to reconcile the statement of one despatch about the impending battle being probably west of Rheims and Epernay, with the other indications that are given of the movements on either side. The present seat of operations is at least thirty miles northeast of the position so defined, and is represented by an irregular parallelogram about thirty-five miles by fifteen, of which Vouziers and Rethel on the Aisne and Stenay and Mouzon on the Meuse represent the four corners. By the southeastern angle, represented by Stenay, the Prussians are entering who have advanced by the northerly route from before Metz, while the advance upon Rethel and Vouziers in the west is made by the divisions that have been pushed forward from Nancy to Chalons along the central line towards the capital. The intention of this combined movement evidently is first to isolate MacMahon completely from any communication either with Paris on the one side or Bazaine on the other, and then it seems not at all improbable that MacMahon will make a stand either behind the Aisne, between Vouziers and Rethel, with his right resting on the railway leading northward to Mezieres, or may retire still further north, where he will have the fortresses of Sedan and Mezieres immediately in his rear.

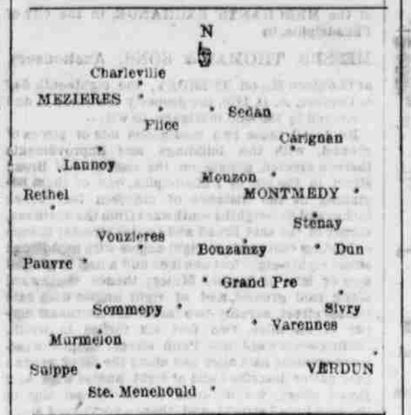
"Apart from a great and decisive battle, which may or may not happen, according to the disposition of the French commander, the Prussians will certainly endeavor to get possession of the portion of the railway, about eighty miles long, between Montmedy and Rheims, which as yet is not controlled by them. This line so described forms two sides of a triangle, of which Mezieres is situated at the apex. A line drawn from Rheims to Montmedy, to form the base, would be about sixty miles long, and would pass through Vouziers, Buzanay, and Stenay, all named in one connection or other with the latest movements. Within the space so bounded the interest of the campaign is at present concentrated."

The Argonnes—MacMahon on the Historic Battle-Field.

The Argonnes hills are on the western edge of Lorraine. They are not over 1200 feet high, but they are covered with such dense woods, and the ground is so rugged and impracticable that they are a serious obstacle to an assaulting army. The main roads are through the defensible defiles of the Pass of Chene Populeux; two miles further to the south is the Pass of la Croix and Bois, then the Pass of Grand-Pre; the Pass of Grandes Islettes, through which runs the great Paris and Lorraine road. The roads have mostly clay bottoms, which of course makes miserable travelling, unless they are paved. The Argonnes are, moreover, circumscribed with railways. The great central junction of five roads at Rheims is of special importance for purposes of defense—the road along the Marne also, which connects the camp at Chalons with Verdun and Metz, and the railroad system on the eastern frontier. This line is the shortest between Paris and Mannheim, and is commanded by the fortresses of Metz and Verdun. In 1792 Dumouriez and Wimpffen, with their ill-clad, ill-armed, ill-fed, and ill-paid Republicans, fortified themselves in the Argonnes, and turned the tide of invasion with which the kings threatened to engulf the young republic. The Duke of Brunswick, the Austrian Clairfait, and the flower of the royal German armies were crushed here and at Valmy and Jemappes, and from the soil of France, wet with the blood of her patriots, sprang fourteen armies that stabled their horses in every capital in Continental Europe. The Champagne country in the neighborhood of the Argonnes is a sandy, ungrateful soil, but Southern Champagne is a rich, luxuriant country, from which comes the glorious vintage that maketh the heart glad. The natives are almost the lineal descendants of those great Franks that once held sway over the west of Europe, sons of Bacchus and of Mars.

The Battle-field Around Mouzon.

While awaiting definite details of the engagement near Mouzon, which took place on Sunday and probably extended into yesterday, we give an outline of the section of country in which the battle was fought.



The Meuse enters the new battle-field at Verdun, and flowing in a N. W. direction, passes Sivry, Dun, Stenay, Mouzon, and Sedan, and then passes between Mezieres and Charleville, whence it tends to the north through a tongue of French territory projecting into Belgium and disappears in neutral territory. The Belgian frontier runs parallel with a line drawn from Montmedy through Carignan to Sedan, just beyond which it takes a turn to the north, forming the eastern boundary of the projecting tongue of French soil referred to above. From Montmedy to Sedan the boundary line is distant only about five miles from the line drawn between these two points. The Aisne enters the scene of conflict at Rethel, flowing in its upward course to the east for about ten miles, where it turns to the south, passing Vouziers, beyond which its general course is southeast.

Mouzon, the central point of interest, is a town of 2500 inhabitants, on the right or east bank of the Meuse, 9 miles S. E. of Sedan and 8 miles N. W. of Montmedy, which last-named place, it will be remembered, is 25 miles due north of Verdun. Mouzon is about 30 miles W. N. W. of Verdun, and is within 10 miles of the Belgian frontier, and about 4 miles from the railroad running in a S. E. direction from Mezieres to Montmedy and Thionville.

Mezieres is 47 miles northeast of Rheims and 30 miles northwest of Montmedy. Sedan is 11 miles E. S. E. of Mezieres. Rethel is 38 miles southwest of Mezieres and 24 miles northwest of Rheims, being situated directly on a line between these two cities, which are connected by railroad. From Rethel to Verdun the distance is about 50 miles, Vouziers being directly on the line between the two places at a distance of 15 miles from the first named, 25 miles southwest of Ste. Menehould, and 40 miles directly south of Rethel is Chalons. The other towns given in the above sketch are accurately located, and altogether it presents a fair view of the scene of the great conflict.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

How it Feels—A Yacht Struck with Electricity—A Vivid Piece of Description.

A yachting correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the following experience of a lightning stroke:—

We were comfortable, head to the wind, the first fury over, nothing worse to blow, and the anchor true to its holding. It might rain a deluge, but we were quite at home with water in any amount. But suddenly there came a crash as of ten thousand columbiads fired at once, or rather a crash that no words can describe, with a blinding daze, as if we were enveloped in a seething furnace. To the curious in such matters we can only say that nothing but a personal experience could give any idea of the sensation. The order of subsequent impressions was as follows:—A recovery of sense sufficient to know I was still alive and unhurt, with the conviction that if it had been otherwise there would have been no consciousness of what had happened; an anxiety for companions and rejoicing that no one of them was hurt; a feeling as though the atmosphere was full of vapor or smoke; a very strong, almost suffocating, odor of ozone, which soon penetrated and filled the cabin, that which is generally termed erroneously a sulphurous smell; and, lastly, the full consciousness that lightning had struck very near us; as one was persistent in saying, in the water a few feet from us.

It was all over and we were safe at least. But when the rain held up and we began to stir around, a long fresh splinter of wood was found in the cockpit. This startling discovery, along with others of the same kind in other places, showed that we had no time to lose, for the pieces were from the mast, and there was no telling but that the hull had been penetrated beneath the step, and we might be even then filling with water. An anxious search from stem to stern revealed that the mast, as far as we could reach, was intact; that an eye-bolt on the sail had been, by some strange freak, broken off, and that in two places on the hull at the water line splinters two inches or more long had been gouged out of the sides just over two nail heads, without, however, communicating with the interior. In fact we were still water-tight.

What saved us from destruction? In the first flush of morning light we discovered the topmast head all smashed, as with a downward blow, and looking very much like a demoralized brush broom standing on end. About one foot below the head is a band of copper, to which are attached five stays—two main shrouds, two backstays, and a forestay carried down to the end of the bowsprit; these are all of galvanized iron-wire, and acted as so many lightning-rods to disperse the stroke and carry it harmlessly to the water. That which reached the bowsprit connected with the bobstay—an iron rod connecting with the stem at the water's edge. The others connected with the chain-plates on the sides, which are also of heavy strap iron, but not reaching quite to the water, though we were very likely heeled over at the moment. It was beneath and a little to one side of these that the nailheads spoken of seemed to have been started. The value of wire rigging has been much debated. Our own experience has convinced us that it has not alone sufficient elasticity, and should always be mounted with hempen lanyards. It can hardly be so firmly spliced but that a sudden strain will part it, aside from the stiffness which kills motion; but wire rigging has saved in this case seven lives, and though the accident of a lightning's stroke is of the rarest, a careful seaman could hardly wish to be without it. Having been once through such a scene, it is something to look back upon with wonder, with unfeigned thankfulness at the deliverance from peril, and with the hope that the like we may never see again.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Pursuit of MacMahon.

Series of Bloody Conflicts.

The Excitement in Paris.

Removal of the Ministry.

Tours the Seat of Government.

Paris Workshops Closed.

A Determined Cavalry Skirmish.

Belgian Troops on the Frontier

The Pursuit of MacMahon.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It was reported several days ago that Prince Frederick Charles would return and go in pursuit of MacMahon, and this report seems to be gaining strength. It is supposed that the Prince has been thus led to depart from the original plan of operations because his line of communications would be seriously endangered with so large an army in his rear.

A German Vessel in Peril.

A North German schooner from Brazil lately put into Londonderry for refuge. A French frigate is cruising outside.

Risks of Correspondents.

Army correspondents in France are faring badly. Austin, of the London *Times*, is imprisoned at Rheims; Hall, of the *Graphic*, is imprisoned at Nancy; and Holdsworth, of the *News*, has been escorted back to Paris under guard.

A Cavalry Skirmish.

The *Times* this morning says:—"On the 27th instant five German detachments routed six detachments of French cavalry near Buzaney, in the Department of Ardennes. The Germans belonged to the 4th Army, which is now scouring the eastern departments in order to prevent communication between MacMahon and Bazaine."

Bazaine Isolated.

The Prussians say Paris telegrams purporting to come from Bazaine are fraudulent, as he is entirely isolated.

French Official News.

LONDON, Aug. 30—1·30 P. M.—The following news from the French War Office is just received here:—Nearly nine hundred thousand men are now in the triangle formed by lines running from Rheims to Rethel and Vouzieres.

French and Prussian Forces.

Bazaine is not shut up. He has 120,000 men and MacMahon is 180,000 strong. They are stealing two marches on the Prince Royal, who is two days ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped that the latter cannot come up in time. Fifty thousand men left Paris on Monday for the vicinity of Rethel. It is said the Prussian force there is 500,000 strong.

Belgian Troops Going to the Frontier.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier from all quarters. A great battle between the French and Prussians is apparently imminent, and the services of Belgian troops will no doubt be necessary to protect the country from invasion.

The Ministry Removing from Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—[Special to the *Courrier des Etats Unis.*]—The Ministry is on the eve of departure for Tours.

The Emperor Will Not Accompany It.

The Emperor has been invited to accompany the Ministry, but has responded that his place is with the army, now near Verdun, where a great battle is imminent.

A Series of Bloody Engagements

had taken place in the wooded region between Vergennes (?) and Stenay, but nothing decisive is yet known.

Paris Workshops Closed.

All the workshops in Paris are closed to-day.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91¼ for money and account. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87½; 1867s, 86½; 10-40s, 82½. Railways steady: Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 29.—5-20s closed quiet and steady at 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Tallow, 44s. 9d. for new. Sugar firm.

HAVRE, Aug. 29.—Cotton, 99f. for Orleans.

FROM THE WEST.

The "Red Stockings" Demoralized.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Charles Sweasey was last night expelled from the Red Stockings for disorderly conduct and intoxication on Tuesday last at Portsmouth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Commander R. B. Lowry has been detached from command of the United States steamer Severn, now repairing at Norfolk, and placed upon waiting orders.

Commander William E. Fitzhugh, detached from command of the receiving ship New Hampshire at Norfolk, and ordered to command the flagship Severn.

Lieutenant John C. Soley detached from the Severn on the 1st of September.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine, of the Severn, ordered to proceed to Philadelphia for examination preparatory to promotion.

The U. S. Steamer Tallapoosa

will again leave Washington on a tour to Northern stations about the middle of this week.

Naval Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Cadet Engineer Charles P. Howell, of the Tallapoosa, has passed the required examination, and promoted to a second assistant engineer.

Movements of Engineers.

Chief Engineer Edward B. Latch, of Genera Wayne, Pennsylvania, is ordered to the United States ship Congress, North Atlantic fleet, now at Key West. He will leave New York by the mail steamer of the 10th of September.

Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, Jr., is detached from the Congress, and ordered to report in person at the Navy Department, Washington.

Other Naval Notes.

Surgeon George H. Cook is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Commander Dewitt C. Kells and Master John F. Sullivan ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Green is detached from the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the Severn at Norfolk.

Lieutenant Douglas Reasen is detached from the Severn and granted sick leave.

Appointments in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The following appointments have been made in the Philadelphia Navy Yard:—Benjamin F. Sweeter, Ship Carpenter; Frederick Alden, Blacksmith; William Piper, Painter; Charles Doherty, Painter; Thomas Mooney, Plumber; Benjamin Connelly, Riveter; David W. Bender in saw mill.

Naval Expenditures.

An order which will doubtless prove of great benefit has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to the different bureaus of his department, requesting them in the future to report monthly to him the amounts expended during the month by each and the general objects for which expended. Also, stating the probable amounts required for the expenditures of the following month. This will enable the Secretary to ascertain at any time by a mere glance the standing of each appropriation.

Red Cloud and the Indian Commissioners.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Colonel Flint, commanding at Fort Laramie, telegraphs to Acting Indian Commissioner Cody, under date of the 29th inst., as follows:—"The messenger sent to Red Cloud has returned. His camp is on Powder river. Red Cloud sent word that they would all be here by the middle of next month.

"He must first meet all the principal chiefs. Information has been communicated to the Indian Commissioners now at Cheyenne."

The Indian Commissioners referred to in Colonel Flint's telegram are Messrs. Brunot and Campbell, who are there for the purpose of selecting a reservation for Red Cloud's tribe.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The New Silver Region.

DENVER, Aug. 29.—The editor of the Central City *Register* furnishes the following items concerning the new silver region recently discovered northwest of Denver, and which is already creating an intense excitement in mining localities:—Parties are starting from Denver with stocks of goods, and there seems to be no doubt of the permanency and richness of the mines.

CENTRAL CITY, Aug. 29.—Our reporter has just returned from Grand Island. The district is located fifteen miles northwest of Central City, on the western boundary of Boulder county, and forty miles from Denver. About thirty ledges have been struck and six or eight uncovered, showing true fissure silver veins bearing pay rock crevices from two to five feet wide.

Cariboo, Idaho, Boulder County, Grand Island, Sovereign People, Carter, Trojan, Minster, Conger, and Comstock are among the most celebrated mines. About five hundred men are on the ground and buildings are going up rapidly.

Tons of rich ore are being hauled from the mines to Professor Hall's smelting works at Black Hawk valley.

Three regular coaches run from here each day, besides many private conveyances, and the passengers number about 100 per day. The excitement is great and steadily increasing.

The veins so far developed give the impression that it is one of the richest silver mines yet discovered on the continent. Professor Hall contemplates the immediate construction of additional smelting works to meet the increasing demand from these mines, and other companies are talking of erecting smelting works.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Bark Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The bark Charlotte went ashore in the Straits of Fuca on August 25. Her cargo is badly damaged. The vessel will probably be saved.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

Arizona advices state that the Pilla and Maricopa Indians are again on the war path, and made a raid on the Apaches, killing and scalping several of them and destroying a ranche.

The vigorous policy of General Stoneman has quieted the Indians in the vicinity of Tucson.

The Mining News

is good, and the receipts of bullion at Prescott are large.

FROM THE STATE.

Fatal Accident at Lancaster.

SCRANTON, Aug. 30.—A man named O. F. Grosvenor fell from the railroad bridge here, seventy feet high, last night, and was instantly killed.

Chester County Republican Convention

WEST CHESTER, Aug. 30.—The Republican Nominating Convention of Chester county met this morning. The Hon. Washington Townsend has 107 delegates for Congress and Dr. D. W. Hutchinson 13. The latter will withdraw his name and Townsend will be unanimously nominated.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Investment of Longwy Denied.

MacMahon at Sedan.

Bombardment of Strasburg

Ineffective Peace Reports.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Cancellation of Distillery Bonds.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.

The Investment of Longwy by the Prussians, reported yesterday, is denied.

MacMahon's Headquarters

are at Sedan.

A Truce at Schielingheim.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 30.—The *Gazette* of this city has the following:—

Last evening the Bishop of the city, actuated by a desire to stop the effusion of blood, undertook to bring about some sort of a truce or mediation. With view he went to Schielingheim and had an interview with Major Leczinsky, chief of the Prussian staff. He urged that the bombardment was contrary to the laws of humanity and modern warfare. The inhabitants had been denied leave to withdraw from the city. The bishop obtained a twenty-four hours cessation of the bombardment, in order to give the Governor of Strasburg an opportunity to negotiate. The Governor was accordingly invited to come out and examine the preparations which had been made by the Prussians for continuing the siege. As Major Leczinsky escorted the bishop back to Strasburg, his flag of truce was riddled with bullets. The bombardment continues with guns of the largest calibre, and the surrender of the city is merely a matter of time.

The Prince Imperial

was at Sedan on Sunday night, where the Emperor was also expected. A force of German Uhlans was at that time only nine miles south of that place.

Departure of Germans from Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Much confusion has been created here by the forced departure of a large number of Germans.

The journals, however, felicitate the Government upon the measure, which will insure the retreat of many enemies of the country.

The Great Battle at Hand.

La Liberte says, "The hour of a great battle has arrived. The situation has a new aspect. A battle must now take place in the valley of Argonne, and perhaps from there to Metz. The Prussians understand how grave events have become for them. Defeat is fatal. We must soon know, as we have reason to believe a battle is raging now. If the Prussians are defeated they cannot march on Paris, but must retreat behind the Moselle. France every moment grows more formidable. She is preparing new armies. Even now vast numbers of new regiments are ready to take the field. Defeat cannot subdue us."

Death to the Prussians.

The *Opinion Nationale* says the war is to last. Let not one German recross the Rhine. For centuries let Germans remember that enemies may enter but cannot leave France.

The Bois de Boulogne

has been closed to the public, as it is filled with thousands of cattle.

Foreign Ambassadors in Paris.

The journals say in case of a siege the Ambassadors from foreign countries will all reside in some city of the provinces.

The Present Scene of Operations.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The French say the district between Rheims, Mezieres, Sedan and Montmedy will be the scene of the next general action. The *Times* quite agrees with the Prussians that the French must be taught to know the power of her neighbors.

MacMahon and the Crown Prince.

MacMahon's extraordinary move may have delayed the Crown Prince's advance on Paris, but it has also made that advance at any time hereafter easy.

The Hostile Armies.

London papers are perfectly befogged as to the positions of the hostile armies. Our late war telegram, at noon, made confusion worse confounded.

The Expulsion of Germans

from Paris causes sad distress.

Fighting Going on for Forty-eight Hours.

LONDON, Aug. 30—11·30 A. M.—A Paris special despatch says a great battle is imminent. There has been more or less fighting for forty-eight hours, with serious loss on both sides. The fighting, as near as can be learned, has been in the woody region, extending for many miles.

Bristol Channel Obstructed.

The wreck of the Golden Fleece forms a dangerous obstacle to navigation in Bristol channel. American shipping is hereby notified that a light has been placed over the wreck, but that much care will be necessary in approaching the city.

Ship News.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The steamers City of Brussels and Palmyra, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday afternoon.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 30—1·38 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and account. American securities steady. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—1·30 P. M.—Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 29th, since last report, 1000 bales. Receipts of Wheat the past three days 20,000 quarters, of which 15,000 are American. Flour 24s. 9d. Corn, 29s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 1d. Beef, 126s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Administration of the Naval Service.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Navy Department to-day promulgated the following order:—

GENERAL ORDER No. 159.—NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1870.—For the more economical administration of the naval service, and in accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress; entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy," it is hereby ordered that: *First*—From and after the 1st of October next no retired officer of the navy shall be assigned or remain upon duty except as a member of the Light House Board for the examination of officers for promotion, and for the retired list, and at the Naval Asylum; and all such officers not coming within the above exceptions, now on active duty, are relieved from that date.

Second—Should either of the bureaus of the Department require at any time the services of any retired officer for any special duty, on account of his peculiar experience or fitness for the same, special application will be made to the Secretary of the Navy for such assignment by the President.

Third—The position of port-admiral is hereby discontinued from and after the first of October, except at the port of New York.

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of Navy.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The superintendent of the general recruiting service in New York is ordered to forward 300 recruits from any disposable force at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to the 11th United States Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Fitzpatrick, 13th United States Infantry, is relieved from duty on recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte.

Captain James N. McElroy, 8th Cavalry, and First Lieutenants Charles S. Newlin and Andrew M. Frolinger, are honorably discharged the service at their own request.

Distillers' Bonds.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In several instances recently, sureties on bonds of distillers who have suspended business, have applied to the Internal Revenue Department for cancellation of their bonds, on the ground that the same constituted a lien upon their property and prevented its sale. Acting Commissioner Douglass rules that such bonds do not constitute liens until made so by attachment and judgment, and then only for the amount of the judgment rendered, and not for the full amount of the bond. Also, that *bona fide* purchasers of property, before attachment and judgment, cannot be disturbed in their titles.

What Soldiers are Entitled to Bounty.

Soldiers discharged by reason of being rendered supernumerary by the consolidation of regiments are not entitled to bounty unless they served two years.

Tobacco Stamping.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that stamps on kegs, barrels, or drums of fine-cut tobacco must be placed on the side of the same rather than on either end or across junction of cover and the body of the drum.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident—Three Men Killed.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—This morning, in South Water street, an embankment of earth caved in, burying a number of workmen, three of whom were killed, viz., Thomas Foley, Thomas Mulwheeny, and Lewis Marsh. The first named came here yesterday from Canandaigua. The other two lived in this city. John Develyn had a leg broken and Thom as O'Keefe had his hip crushed.

West Point Cadets in Winter Quarters.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 30.—The cadets at West Point broke camp at 11 o'clock this morning and went into winter quarters. The scene was witnessed by President Grant and family and a number of visitors.

The President's Movements.

Immediately afterwards the President and family crossed the river to the residence of Governor Fish, where they will remain for a day or two.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Arrived, steamships Java and France, from Liverpool, and City of Mexico, from Havana.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 300 bales. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 7500 barrels State at $5·25@6·30; Ohio at $5·70@7·30; Western at $5·25@6·65; Southern at $5·85@9·50. Wheat firmer; sales of 54 000 bushels, No. 1 spring at $1·32; No. 2 spring at $1·22; amber State at $1·43; winter red Western at $1·40@1·42. Corn is without decided change; sales of 34,000 bushels. Oats quiet; sales of 29,000 bushels State at 51@55c.; Western at 50@52c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $28; prime mess, $30@32. Lard steady; steam, 16¼@16½c.; kettle, 17¼@17½c. Whisky quiet at 94c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Stocks dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 116¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 109. Virginia sixes, new, 65; Missouri sixes, 89¾; Canton Company, 61¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 22; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 65; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Cotton dull and nominally 19½c.; stock scarce. Flour steady with a fair demand. Howard Street superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·50@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·00; Western superfine, $5·50@6·00; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@7·50. Wheat steady; amber Maryland, $1·30@1·65; fair to good Maryland red at $1·30@1·45; common at $1·05@1·25; white wheat, $1·40@1·65; Western red and amber, $1·33@1·37. Corn—White, 90c.@$1·10; yellow, 95c.@$1; mixed Western, 83@87c.; white Western, 83@95c. Oats, 47@49c. Rye, 80@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky more firm at 92@93c.

Paris Opinion of the Crisis.

The *Avenir National*, of the 15th, remarks on the proclamation of King William to the French, and declares the intrinsic evidence is in favor of the document being genuine. It says:—

The authenticity of this document has formed the subject of doubts which we, however, do not share. The King's language is quite in accordance with probability; it is perfectly in accord with that which has been held by the Prussian semi-official press from the very beginning of the conflict. The German journals never considered the war as anything else than dynastic on the part of the French Government, and not a national one. But King William goes still further; strong in the support which he has met with from the patriotic feeling of over-excited Germany, he would like to reduce the struggle into a simple military duel with the French army. Of all the insults which have been done us, there is none more deadly than that which pretends to separate the cause of the nation from the fate of our brave and admirable soldiers, who were never more truly an integral part of the country than at the present moment. To the appeal of the King of Prussia, France will reply with the cry "To arms!" "To arms!"

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

KING YOUNG.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Mormon platform fairly sketched by the highest authority is not by any means a new thing. In fact, the most remarkable feature about the demands of the community at Salt Lake is their uniformity. "Liberty, freedom, and equal rights" is Brigham Young's comprehensive though somewhat pleonastic mode of summarising them—a preface, however, which scarcely does justice to the proposals with which the speaker follows it up. On the occasion of the recent pioneer celebration at Salt Lake City, the Mormon President made an address of which it may be said that its statement of general principles is perfectly unexceptionable, while its enunciation of details is exceedingly open to question.

It is characterized throughout by the same odd mixture of shrewd common sense, blatant braggadocio, and open, undisguised contempt for the authority under which he lives, which distinguish most of the public utterances of the remarkable man who is the present autocrat of Mormonland. The spokesman of the Latter-day Saints skillfully puts in the foreground of his declaration a reference to the undoubted industrial triumphs which his followers have achieved in the Salt Lake Valley. In claiming for them the privilege of continuing their work of making their desert bloom as the rose, and of elevating the outcast and the destitnte, Brigham Young must have known very well that he was demanding a right which nobody has ever questioned; but in asking Congress to pass an impossible law before consenting to obey a law already in existence, he must have been equally aware that he was violating one of the first principles of an organized State.

Were the Government of the United States to decree, as the Mormon apostle desires, "that every man that is capable of taking care of himself shall marry a wife," it might indeed earn the gratitude of universal spinsterhood, but it would transcend its functions as completely as its accuser does, by giving every man the liberty of marrying as many wives as he pleases. Brigham Young may honestly believe that polygamy is the one sovereign specific for the evils of society, but the Government under which he lives has enacted certain statutes with which this means of reform is perfectly incompatible, and so long as he and his followers choose to continue citizens of this republic, they must recognize the fact that obedience is the first law of civilized communities.

An equally dangerous development of Mormonism appears in the Prophet's reference to the mode of conducting popular elections. He says in effect, I hold myself the supreme judge of who are and who are not fit to hold office in your courts and local boards. I do not presume to dictate whom you shall choose, but I shall certainly see that you select no one who is not acceptable to me. This attitude of the Mormon leaders, and the disposition that comes from it on the part of their followers to vote as one man, have already been productive of civil broils in Iowa and Missouri, and will be so again the moment that they are surrounded by a Gentile community numerous enough to have their liberty imperilled by tactics so foreign to our free institutions. The Mormonism of Salt Lake is in its political aspect the unchanged Mormonism of Nauvoo—it is a despotism growing up in the midst of a free State, an autocracy confronting a society where the will of the people is supreme. A strong personal government may be a desirable thing enough for certain stages of social growth, but in the United States it is an anachronism and a social anomaly. Even so acute a thinker as Carlyle was betrayed into premature admiration of the wonderful social order established by the Jesuit missionaries among the Indian races of Paraguay, just as other thinkers rather less acute have seen nothing but what is admirable in the civilization of Salt Lake. We have seen the historical retribution of the unlimited and helpless state of submission to which the Paraguayans were reduced in their becoming the dupes of a tyrant like Lopez, and an unchecked development of the principles of Mormon absolutism would infallibly pave the way for an unprincipled and reckless adventurer, who would prepare for us another heritage of civil strife and long-enduring hatred.

THE AMERICANS IN PARIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The "American colony" in Paris, which ordinarily numbers forty or fifty thousand persons, has been rapidly diminishing of late by the departure of its members for safer and pleasanter regions. Probably one-third of them have fled to England, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and this country, since the beginning of the present month, and it is likely that the remainder will now disappear as quickly as possible. The mighty German army is daily approaching Paris nearer and nearer, to assault or besiege, as circumstances may render one or the other necessary; and the perils from the enemy without, as well as from the revolutionary elements within, must render that city the least attractive, as heretofore it has been considered the most attractive, place of residence in Europe. The military rigors of Trochu and the Defense Committee must also have made Paris particularly disagreeable for Americans. All foreigners are under the closest surveillance by the authorities, and all are in constant peril from the suspicion and excitement of the populace. Quite a number of Americans have been under arrest as German "spies," and it has been found a difficult matter to secure their release. Several have been assaulted on the streets by mobs which accused them of being Germans; and there have been cases in which suspected or assailed persons found it impossible to obtain either protection or redress.

But if there are Americans willing to remain in Paris even under these disadvantageous circumstances, we imagine that they will all be anxious to clear out, now that there is a prospect of the enforcement of the "Safety law" of 1832. A few days ago the *Liberte* published quotations from this law, by which it appeared that, in case of siege, all foreign residents of Paris are liable to be called upon to serve in the "National Home Guard." There will doubtless be many anxious applications at the American Legation for protection against the enforcement of this law; but we doubt if Minister Washburne can give the applicants any better advice than to get out of Paris with all convenient speed. Even to get away they are compelled to obtain passports from the military authorities; but it will be better for them to take this trouble than to run the risks of continued residence in Paris. It would certainly be a very disagreeable thing for the pleasure-seeking Americans in Paris to be compelled to take any part in its defense under present circumstances. The military government of the city have announced that it will be defended to the last extremity (which all may believe who choose); and Americans, as well as other foreigners who may be reduced to service in the "Home Guard," will be in danger of being sent forward to the ramparts to confront the triumphant army of the Crown Prince. Minister Washburne might enter his protest, and our Government would not fail in its duty; but what, in the mean time, might befall the unhappy victims of the Home Guard?

CABLE DESPATCHES—NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE VS. NEWSPAPER TRICKERY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Nearly all our daily city journals are receiving more or less, according to their financial capabilities, cable despatches touching the movements and developments in Europe from day to day, military and political, connected with this gigantic war between France and the allied German States. Of these despatches the *Herald* specials as records of facts, we may say, without injustice to our contemporaries, are more nearly correct and more comprehensive than any others, because we have spared no labor or expense to make them so. The rules of the Associated Press, of which the *Herald* is a member, require that the private news despatches of every journal concerned shall be shared among its colleagues, and that every such despatch when received "shall be immediately handed over to the agent of the association to be copied and delivered to the several papers of the association in the same manner as other telegraphic news is delivered."

We have always held this to be an unwise rule—a check upon individual enterprise and an advantage only to the negligent, the incompetent and the slow coaches of the association, in sharing equally the fruits of the labor of collecting telegraphic news, which has chiefly fallen upon the *Herald*. Having been forced to accept the rule, we have faithfully complied with its conditions, carefully avoiding any evasion, hedging or double-dealing. Not so is it with that model of all the virtues and of all proprieties, the *Tribune*. That journal, on the contrary, since the commencement of this European war, has deliberately evaded and violated this law. It has appropriated to itself, under the weak devices of the shoplifter, the property of the association to which it belongs; it has been playing the game of obtaining credit and money upon false pretenses. Its enterprise is a fraud, and its exclusive news is stolen goods. It has deprived its associates of news which belonged to them, while it has been sufficiently adroit as an "artful dodger" to hold them to their full share of the expense. And as "Robert Macaire" flourished in triumph the handkerchief filched from a neighbor's pocket, so boasts the *Tribune* of its achievements in this dirty business.

We have thus been robbed in the dishonest perversion of a rule of our association which requires that if any part of a despatch to any member of the league, if even a word of it is used by any other member, the payment therefor shall be the proportion that should be required for the whole despatch. There is another rule of the association under which all special despatches that are received by any member after one o'clock A. M. shall be sent to the office of the Associated Press instead of being sent to the paper to which they are addressed, in order that they may be promptly copied and distributed to the several papers concerned. To avoid this rule or law of the association the *Tribune* has had its despatches, likely to come in after the hour designated, addressed to one of its subordinates as an "outsider," a trick which neatly cuts off the association from such despatches until it is convenient for the *Tribune* to furnish them to colleagues "just in time to be too late" for its publication in their morning edition, unless in a mutilated form, but still in time to exact from them their full proportion of the costs. Now, as John Randolph is said once to have remarked in Congress, referring to certain individuals of the Barnum school, "These men may be very smart, and this, Mr. Speaker, may be called Yankee enterprise and Yankee shrewdness; but, sir, according to our old-fashioned notions, it is Yankee trickery and Yankee swindling."

WHAT PERSONAL GOVERNMENT HAS COME TO.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the days when personal government was in better odor than it has been of late, those who found fault with it were sure to be put down by one uniform and, as it was supposed, crushing answer. At all events, it was said, it secures that strong, composed, self-controlled executive which in time of war contributes so greatly to the safety of the State. There can be no divided counsels where one man is absolute master, no haste or confusion where the inception and the completion of every design are vested in the same hand. Under a Parliamentary Government a reverse of fortune at once brings with it confusion and every evil work. The nation has a right to be consulted at every step, and the consequence usually is that no step at all is taken. The action of Parliament dwindles down into a profitless series of recriminations. Unavoidable defeat is as fatal to a general as open treachery or proved incompetence. Political considerations intervene at every stage, and the movements of armies may in reality be directed against the opposition rather than against the enemy. In peace, constitutional government may make a fair show; you must wait for a great war before you can accurately appraise its merits as compared with those of the rival system. To-day the test we were told to look for is being exhibited in actual working. The Emperor of the French entered upon the war with Prussia with the Imperial system completely re-established. He had conquered or cajoled the leading politicians of the Liberal party. He had got rid of Count Daru, and made things pleasant with M. Ollivier. Thus all the promised virtues of promptitude, decision, and unity had the field left open for their exhibition. Under the guidance of an absolute dictator, France was to advance to the supreme effort which she has so long been anticipating and making ready for. The experiment has been made, and we see the results of it. Every fault attributed to parliamentary government has been shown to be present in double measure under the personal government. A defeat in the field has been sufficient to bring about a political reverse far more serious than there is anything in the military situation to justify. One wing of the French army is beaten by superior forces, leaving large bodies of troops absolutely untouched, and every French fortress as yet unassailed. Such a trick of fortune at the opening of a great campaign is not without parallel, and there is nothing, so far as is yet known, to destroy the Emperor's hopes of rallying his forces and effacing the recollection of the Crown Prince's defeat by repulsing Prince Frederick Charles. But to do this he should have a mind at ease and full liberty to lay his plans with no reservation to meet contingencies of a non-military kind. What chance has he of either? The news from Paris must sound as ominous in his ears as the news from the front. If the one may mean disaster to his arms, the other may mean ruin to his dynasty. The very means by which the former may be averted are laden with danger to the latter. If he chooses his generals without regard to the politics they profess, he runs the risk of their victories being won in other interests than his. If he calls upon every Frenchman to bear his part in the defense of the country, he cannot foresee the use to which the arms he gives them will be turned. The defeats of Saturday were in part owing to the necessity of doing something to wipe out the discredit of Wissemburg, but the victory which shall wipe out the discredit of Woerth and Forbach may cost him more than the defeats themselves.

The Emperor can now see enacted in his own lifetime the events which would in any case have followed upon his death. The object of his reign has been to build up a strong government, under shelter of which the succession should quietly pass to his son. In some respects Paris seems agreed to act as though the grave had already closed on him. If he had died a month ago it is to the Ministry which has just resigned that he would have bequeathed the care of his dynasty; and, from their conduct under the depression of one or two lost battles, he may judge of their capacities for such a trust. He must sometimes have questioned with himself what would be the fate of an heir committed to such hands, and now his question is answered as plainly as though he could have revisited in spirit the scene he had left in the flesh. He sees, while living, the authority he would have left to govern France fall to pieces in a panic of incapacity His ministers are such as he has made them. They were as good as the exigencies of the Imperial system would allow him to secure; and as soon as the trial comes they show that they have neither head to plan, nor hands to execute, nor heart to rule. Where are the trusted councillors to whom the empire would turn for aid if the sovereign were suddenly removed by death? If there are none forthcoming when he is for the time removed by military necessities, and discredited by military disasters, what chance is there that a vacant throne and an incursion of republicanism would bring them to light? The collapse which threatens the dynasty to-day would ultimately have overtaken it under any circumstances whatever.

M. Clement Duvernois' sudden appearance as a proposer of a vote of want of confidence seems to show that the Emperor had determined before the meeting of the Corps Legislatif to try what possibilities of mending his position may lie in a change of ministry. The revolutionary scenes in the Chamber and in the streets of Paris are sufficient evidence that General Montauban will not find his task a light one. But Montauban is very firm; and he is not very scrupulous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE CITY MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is now in active operation. The undersigned, General Superintendent (by appointment of the Bishop), would respectfully and earnestly urge upon members of the Church particularly, and Christian people generally, the necessity of united and combined effort in the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the neglected portions of our community, and in providing for the relief of those in our midst who are "in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity."

The present time demands unusual exertions on the part of Christians to stem the tide of sin and wickedness which is coming up over our city.

All moneys sent us designed for the support of Missionaries, for defraying the expenses of Halls and Chapels for Divine worship, and for the relief of the destitute, will be thankfully received and carefully and usefully applied.

The Rooms of the City Mission, No. 225 South NINTH Street, are open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock.

Let every one come up to the help of the Lord.

Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW,
General Superintendent.
W. W FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer,
8 26 5t No. 101 S. FRONT Street.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tfsp
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
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☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 308 BROADWAY,
New York.

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CONGRESS HALL,
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Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

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Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

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THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
6 11 3m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

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THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.

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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

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Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
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3 27] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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IMPORTERS OF
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8 26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 26 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 fmh DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shad be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 6lt W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Limerick, Tuesday, August 30, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.
City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 3 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
8 8 t PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 900 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 3, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 120 SOUTH THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,
5 24 tufsm No. 220 South SECOND Street, Philada

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, Jr., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims to present the same without delay to EDWIN N. BENSON,
GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street.
Or to their Attorney,
GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq.,
8 16 tuc1* S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office 122 N. 4th St.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly kept. Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Richard McCloskey, an alderman of the Third ward, was yesterday before the Recorder on the charge of misdemeanor in office.

Louis Vonau, residing at South and Ninth streets, testified that a few days ago he went to the office of defendant to offer himself as security for a boy who had been arrested, and that when he went in a dog ran towards him. He was told by the alderman not to open the door, as the dog would run out; that unthinkingly he did open the door, and the dog ran out, whereupon he was arrested and held in $1000 bail. A commitment was made out, and he was taken in charge by a constable, but before he reached the prison bail was entered for him and he was released. The alderman said that a charge of resistance was made by his constable, and that it was for that offense there was a binding over. The complainant reiterated that all he did was to open the door and let the dog out of the office.

—The man who was arrested at the Navy Yard after the attempt to break into the Paymaster's safe, was admitted to bail by the Recorder a few hours after the hearing at the Central Station. It was supposed, under the commitment of Alderman Kerr, the magistrate assuming that the offence was burglary, and that he had no right to take bail, that the security would have to be entered in court. This was regarded as insuring the prisoner's detention for at least forty-eight hours, the District Attorney requiring that length of notice before bail can be offered; and it was also thought to ensure a very careful scrutiny into the bail before it was taken. The Recorder fixed it at $2500, and it was entered by John Schinckle, tavern keeper, at Warnock street and Columbia avenue, who represented that he owns the house he lives in, and that it is assessed at $6500, there being but a $1000 incumbrance upon it. The deeds of the property were not produced.

—A fire broke out in one of the upper stories of the building No. 247 North Third street, occupied in that portion of it by Messrs. Super & Coleman, silk hat manufacturers, and in the first and second floors by Samuel Barton & Co., wholesale grocers, and Whistle & Mullen, shoe manufacturers. The fire did not extend beyond the room in which it originated, and did not much damage there. The principal loss is by water, but no estimate can be formed of it until the stock of flour is examined.

—A driver in the employment of Martin & Co., of No. 530 Market street, was run over and killed last evening at the depot Fifteenth and Filbert streets.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116⅝.

—A railroad accident occurred near Trenton yesterday afternoon, by which one man was killed and four were wounded.

—Six men were instantly killed and another mortally wounded by an accident at Preston Slope, No. 3, Girardville, Pa., yesterday morning.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

A RESUME OF FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS SINCE THE BATTLE OF SAARBRUCK—THE ADVANCE ON PARIS—THE GREAT BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The following is a resume of the progress of the German armies since the commencement of the invasion of France:

After the check by the French vanguard near Saarbruck, August 6, followed by the route of McMahon, the French main body retired on the line of the Moselle. The fortresses of Thionville and Metz, defences of the first order and well supplied, and intrenched camps which were constructed gave great strength to their new position. A direct attack would have been difficult; therefore the German armies passed to the south of Metz toward the Moselle to cross it above the city and discover the enemy's movements.

Such great masses of troops, covering a wide region, required special precaution. The first army was to flank the enemy's line of march, and was directed to take a new position near the river Nied. In the meantime, the first and second armies approached each other, a division passing over the Moselle. The same division, on the 9th, took part in the fight, in which the French were repulsed and pursued until they reached the protection of the guns of Metz. This combat resulted greatly to the advantage of the Prussians, as it retarded the French retreat, and the advantage was easily followed up.

Two roads connect Metz with Verdun and Verdun with Paris. The second army, refraining from the passage of the Moselle, and Paris thus threatened, the French were obliged to withdraw from the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, not being strong enough to stop the Prussian movements. The advance of the first army, observing the movement of the French, attacked, August 24, the French rear, throwing it upon the main body, which was compelled to send back several divisions to support the rear.

The Prussian 1st and 7th corps went on the south side to compel the French to face about. They succeeded, after a bloody but victorious conflict. The Prussian 5th division attacked General Frossard, and by degrees the entire French force became engaged, and of the Prussian forces, other divisions of the 3d corps, 10th corps, a regiment of the 9th corps and a brigade of the 8th participated. Prince Frederick Charles had taken command. The movement was successful, and the southerly road to Paris was intercepted. The Prussians fought heroically; and their losses were large, but those of the enemy, especially of the Imperial Guard, were immense.

French official reports estimate the Prussian force engaged at double what it was. The only way for the Emperor to escape fatal isolation from Paris and his supplies lay on the northern line. The Prussian army in the south, finding no enemy before it, fell back, combining with the other army. A joint attack on the French was then planned. The French ceasing to retreat by the northerly line, took position on the heights before Metz. The second army moved to the right, fixing its centre and left at Verneville and Armanvilliers, while its right rested in contact with the first army. Absolute readiness for a simultaneous move along the entire line was requisite, as the French position was a strong one.

At the start the 9th corps encountered the advanced detachments, who opened with artillery from the Verneville side. The first army, therefore, was ordered to engage the enemy in front, and at one o'clock opened a well sustained and effective cannonade, which lasted until broad daylight. The French replied with vigor. Aboot 2.30 infantry engaged the enemy, who just then strongly reinforced his line, reaching from St. Marie Aux Chenes to La Crusse.

His position, naturally of great strength, had been so fortified by earthworks and ditches that it seemed almost impregnable. There was a brief delay before the assault, in order to make sure that the enemy had stopped his retreat on the northern route. The combat which ensued was long and terrible. On the left guards and Saxon troops fought at St. Marie, St. Privat and Doncourt. Meanwhile the other wing was engaged near St. Ail, La Cuisse, Wand and Verneville, as far as the north side of the northern road from Metz to Verdun.

The 8th and 9th corps participated in the action of Gravelotte, and the contest spread from Vaux to Moselle, where a brigade of the 3d and 10th, with artillery, were engaged with the entire French army, McMahon's corps and Failly's division excepted.

After sundown the Prussians took the heights by storm, slinging back the French along their entire line to the shelter of Metz.

LONDON, August 29.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Our correspondent writes from Rethel on Friday: The Emperor left early this morning. He was cheered in the streets. We start to-morrow for Mezieres. At two o'clock this afternoon troops were still filing out. Part are ordered to Attigny and others to Doncourt. The main body is still moving on Mezieres.

The correspondent of the Tribune with the Crown Prince's headquarters, writes from Nancy, on the 19th, that while General Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles have done well on the right of the main French army, the Crown Prince has occupied a more threatening position on the right of the whole French position. Unless Failly can quickly muster sufficient force to cover central and southern France, the empire will be exposed to imminent danger in regions quite unprepared for defence. Once relieved from the possibility of a movement northward, the Crown Prince can do pretty much as he likes in other quarters. It is true, masses of the National Garde and French reserves will soon be marching against him; but, without training, without proper equipments, and many of them without breech-loaders, they must go down before the German armies.

The situation near Metz cannot be better summed up than by saying the French armies are more than matched by the first and second Prussian armies, and if these armies should win, though only by a hairbreadth, the Prussians and their southern allies in the third army could do what they pleased with central France.

The smaller French fortresses are making a gallant resistance. Pfalzburg is already famous for holding out so obstinately. Toul has just successfully repelled a somewhat serious attack, and there seems to have been a mistake as to the condition of the place for defence.

Yesterday morning's attack was met with great vigor by the French garrison. They did not venture to a sortie to follow up their advantage, but inflicted loss on their assailants with, as far as we know, very little loss to themselves.

The peasants do not suffer what is technically called the horrors of war. Young girls stand at their cottage doors in villages, or on the street corners, to see the soldiers pass, and are not molested by them. Shops open in towns are not plundered; peaceful citizens go about their business without fear for life or limb. But fruit and vegetables are taken along the wayside; horses are pressed into the service; soldiers are quartered on the people, and large supplies of food are demanded from the local authorities.

The same correspondent, under date of the 24th, writing from the Crown Prince's headquarters at Vaucouleurs, says: While there seemed to be a chance that Napoleon might win near Metz, it was necessary to hold the third army in readiness to march northward. So while battles were raging near Metz, this army lay about Nancy and Luneville, half expecting to be ordered up to support the other German armies.

Then come news of the defeat of the French by Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles. There was no longer need to hesitate about invading central France, and the march was commenced, of which you will soon hear the results. There is a straight and rapid march of the third army, supported by other troops. Without giving details of the movements, more than 150,000 men, full of confidence, flushed with victory, and splendidly organized, are about to break up the quarters of the French.

Three or four columns are marching abreast on the same roads. Two go by the road itself, and sometimes two more through fields to the right and left, or at least one other column. It is remarkable how well the columns are directed, how carefully they choose their routes, though invading a province like Pfalzburg.

Toul is a point of resistance, but not a rallying point for the surrounding people. The fortress is held, and the enemy passed on without troubling himself to capture it. The French simply retreat clear out of reach when they do not mean to fight in earnest, and leave open towns and villages to be quietly occupied by the advancing foe.

The same Tribune correspondent writes from the same place on the 22d: Everything will turn on what the French recruits can do. No time will be given to train them. There is a rapid concentration of troops under the Crown Prince moving on Chalons, and ample force to watch Metz. Masses of the landwehr are marching by every road between the Rhine and Meuse. Pfalzburg will be left to the landwehr to besiege, so will Bitche and probably Strasburg. The whole active army of Germany will be available to blockade Metz and capture Paris.

The New York Tribune's correspondent, writing from Paris Sunday evening, says: "The intolerance of certain journals is revolting. The *Gaulois* proposes that women not wearing mourning in the streets be insulted. The *Figaro* complains that there have been only 2000 arrests. The prefect of police says there is room for no more in the prisons. The *Figaro* replies: 'If you cannot lodge all Prussian spies shoot them, and you will have room.' As a sequence of the recent suggestion the same journals propose to supply the Prussians with poisoned provisions."

The Tribune correspondent, writing from Frankfort the 26th, says: "The delay in taking Strasburg is due to the mismanagement of the general commanding. More than one opportunity for striking a blow has been lost. Supplies that might have been intercepted have been allowed to enter the fortress. Great progress is made since the change in the generalship."

A correspondent writes from Copenhagen, on the 24th inst., that the reaction in public feeling is as complete as it was sudden. A similar change has taken place in the language of the press. There is no longer a party advocating French alliance.

LONDON, August 29.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A dispatch from St. Memehould says 800 of the Garde Mobile and a quantity of booty were captured there by the Prussians.

A dispatch from Paris says that upward of one hundred thousand Prussians are between Epernay and Rheims. Twelve thousand Prussians occupy the heights near Rheims. Vigorous preparations are being made to defend France. Preparations to intercept the Prussian advance have been made within a circuit of forty leagues of Paris.

LONDON, August 29, midnight.—Generals Frossard and Bourbaki have been wounded.

A dispatch dated at the headquarters of the King of Prussia, Sunday evening, says: Yesterday there was an action between the 3d regiment Saxony horse, supported by a squadron of 18th hussars, and six squadrons of French chasseurs, near Sezaune. Our troops were victorious. The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·24	MOON SETS	9·11
SUN SETS	6·36	HIGH WATER	4·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Mancht'r.	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
Leopold I.	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 16
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 17
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Aug. 18
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 20
Java	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 20
C. of Antwerp.	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Aug. 23
Pennsylvania	Havre	New York	Aug. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 3
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 31
Columbia	New York	Havana	Sept. 1
Cuba	Baltimore	N.Orls.via K.W.	Sept. 1
Columbia	New York	Havana	Sept. 1
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 2
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 3
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 5
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 6
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.
Steamship Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig John M. Burns, Wyman, St. Johns, P. R., Souder & Adams.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Mobile, Warren & Gregg.
Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, Marblehead, W. H. Johns.
Brig Reporter, Coombs, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Annie McCabe, Pickup, Norwalk, do.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, do.
Schr E. O. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, do.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Lynn, do.
Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr L. B. Cowperthwaite, Gardner, Salem, do.
Schr Northern Light, Irelan, Boston, do.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, do.
Schr Governor Burton, Ludlam, Boston, do.
Schr Neptune, Harris, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, Boston, do.
Schr Grace Webster, Huhn, Portland, do.
Schr Princess, Forham, Boston, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Warren, do.
Schr Mary Ellen, Thomas, Islip, L. I., do.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Salem, do.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Salem, do.
Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Ann, Kersher, Clarksboro', do.
Schr Carrie Melvin, Davis, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Gloucester, do.
Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Nellie Starr, Poland, Portland, do.
Schr W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Roamer, Foss, Boston, C. Haslam & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, from Liverpool July 13, with mdse. to Cope Bros. Towed up by steamtug America. At Quarantine, saw brig Planet, from Porto Rico.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mr. E. R. Sawyer, Mr. J. H. Prentice, Mrs. Chambers, Dr. J. C. Perkins and wife, Mr. F. Silvia and wife, Mr. C. H. Bailey and wife, Messrs. Sproul, H. J. Davis, Beck, J. Rose, C. E. Hill, Fitzgerald, and Dixon. Off the Ledge, saw bark Black Brothers, fm Cardiff; a herm. brig off Brandywine; a full-rigged brig and schr Nellie C. Paine, above the Middle; schr Mary, off Bombay Hook.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Reaper, Doane, 30 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Left bark Thetis, loading for Copenhagen; barkentine Traveler, bark Thor, and brig Somerset, all just arrived, to load for Philadelphia. The Somerset had been in the ice, and lost stem and some copper.

Brig Alston, Sawyer, 2 days from New York, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Irene Messervey, Wall, 15 days from Charleston, with lumber, old iron, and phosphate rock to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, 4 days fm Salem, with mdse. to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr William Slater, Smalley, 6 days from Boston, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Carrie Melvin, Linnett, 6 days from Boston, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Henry Hobart, Benton, 4 days fm Somerset, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, 2 days fm New York, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr James Buchanan, Holmes, 5 days from Rappahannock river, Va., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Annie E. Derrickson, Tunnell, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with curbstones to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Train Ackworth, Wheatley, 4 days from Wicomico, with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Schr Victory, Bound, 4 days from Wicomico, with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Schr J. B. Conner, Bloxsom, 2 days from Milton, Del., with hay to W. T. Conquest.

Schr Clayton Frame, Hendrickson, 2 days from Milford, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, from New York.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Black Brothers, from Cardiff.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 29.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

B. C. Johnson, with bone dust, for N. Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Burrough, Peter Tanney, and Alvin Clark, with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 30.—The Board of Trade and Harvest Moon, with coal, for Baltimore; Ticeno, with coal, for Wilmington; and Hamlet, with ship timber, for New York, will leave to-day. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 29—11·10 A. M.—The pilot boat Cope reports having spoken ship Haceluga, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Brig Planet left for Philadelphia at noon, and about 100 sail went to sea from the harbor.

Left for Philadelphia at daylight this A. M., bark Black Brothers, in ballast, from Havre; also passed up 2 brigs and 2 schooners.

Passed in at 7 A. M., herm.-rigged brig and large three masted schooner.

In harbor, ship J. Montgomery, in ballast, from Havre, for orders, and one schr, light, three-masted, going to sea.

Wind S. W. Thermometer, 90.

4 P. M.—A large number of vessels are in sight, coming down the bay.

In harbor, ship J. Montgomery.

Wind S. W. Thermometer, 96.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Athenais, Baker, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th inst., lat. 40 35, long. 69 52.

Ship B. Rogers, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alicante 13th inst.

Ship Hawthorn, Williams, for Philadelphia, ent'd out at Liverpool 16th inst.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th inst., lat. 41 10, long. 62 25.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Br. steamer Wisconsin, Williams, from Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 19th inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Brussels, Kennedy, from New York 20th inst. for Liverpool, was passed 24th, lat. 45 10, long. 46.

Steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Halifax, at Boston 27th inst., with 36 cabin and 195 steerage passengers.

Steamer Ocean Queen, Maury, from Aspinwall 19th, via Key West 22d, at New York 28th inst., with 415 passengers.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Charleston for Philadelphia, has on board 20 bales cotton, 25 do. waste, 75 do. yarns and domestics, 6 do. wool, 10 hhds. bacon and hams, 103,000 feet lumber, and sundries.

JEWELRY ETC.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

FULL SETS

NECKLACES,

LOCKETS.

A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELRY

For Fall Trade Just Received.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

8 27 3trp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE STORE PROPERTY

No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.

Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

MAPLE LAWN.

Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to

EDWIN H. FITLER,

EXECUTOR,

7 23 stuth18t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS,

8 18 thstu Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,

8 18 thstu tf Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS. —HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

Address immediately, FINLEY,

8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.

Apply to AARON HURLEY,

6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

WANTED TO RENT — A FIRST-CLASS House, between Broad and Twentieth, Pine and Vine streets. Address P. O., Box 1623, Philadelphia. 8 29 3t*

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address

8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL $400,000·00

ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00

CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.

WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL, To be given by the MÆNNERCHOR, SÆNGERBUND, JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR, AND HARMONIE, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870, AT WISSAHICKON PARK.

Tickets, $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies.

To be had at the following places:—

News Stand, Continental Hotel.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker's Music Store.
A. Watson, No. 912 Market street.
Girard House News Stand.
A. Proskauer, No. 232 South Third street.
Ladner's Military Hall, No. 632 North Third street.
T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, Girard avenue, above Thirteenth street.
Office of the *Demokrat*, No. 614 Chesnut street.
Office of the *Freie Presse*, No. 418 North Fourth st.
Office of the *Abend Post*, No. 465 North Third st.
Joseph Hess, No. 1007 N. Second street. 8 27 10t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.

Established in 1862.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

The Great Star Troupe of the World.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.

Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 29 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. TUESDAY NIGHT, August 30, Boucicault's Great Racing Drama, THE FLYING SCUD.

In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HEILGE'S GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA, Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas. A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON, THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES. FLYING SCUD VICTORIOUS. MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS. OPEN FOR THE SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, August 29. THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA. EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 8 29 6t

ASSEMBLY BUIDINGS.—Grand Exhibition of THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, From Photographic Views taken on the spot. Together with Portraits of all the Prominent GENERALS. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 29, and Every Evening. Commence at 8 o'clock. 8 29 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. THE WONDERFUL BLONDES in the New Can-Can. IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE. GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY. Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870.

We publish on the fifth page an exhaustive article on cumulative voting, which is worthy of the careful attention of the delegates to the convention about to be held in Reading, as well as of all citizens who are anxious to prevent minorities from being completely overslaughed in future. It is a fundamental principle of American politics that majorities should rule, but the maintenance of this principle is not inconsistent with a careful observance of the rights of minorities.

An editorial in a late number of *Har per' Weekly* warns the Republicans that a party cannot live on the memory of good deeds. We expressed a similar opinion in our review of the address of the Republican Congressional Committee, and politicians who wish to pave the way for future triumphs cannot safely ignore these injunctions. The people perpetually ask of candidates and parties what they intend to do, and if the response to this question is confused or unsatisfactory, no amount of patriotic service in the past will compensate for the absence of guarantees for the future. Much was done at the last session of Congress to diminish the burdens of taxation and to reconcile the conflicts of opinion within the Republican ranks on questions appertaining to the tariff, internal revenue, the banking system, and the public debt, but it would have been better if the whole party could have cordially united on a platform broad enough to embrace a solution of all these subjects, and a declaration of unequivocal opposition to every form of corruption. The Republican party has nobly performed its great mission. It has established the Union on an immutable basis, crushed rebellion, given liberty to a down-trodden race, restored the blessings of peace, and maintained the public credit. But it must be prompt to take a bold stand on the new issues that are arising, and anxious to destroy all the remaining evils that taint our political system, if it would perpetuate itself.

The last trick of the tottering Napoleonic dynasty is its meanest. A Parisian journal justly denounces the attempt to save Bonapartes, who think only of themselves while France is forgotten, by persuading neutral foreign governments to demand from Prussia that their rule shall be perpetuated. The Emperor, in making this appeal, proves that he has lost all sense of honor and of self-respect, as well as battles, armies, prestige, authority, and territory. If he were anxious to be forever desised, and to eradicate from the French heart every lingering feeling of regard for the family he has disgraced, he could not well adopt a more certain method than that which he has chosen. The perfidy of the *coup d'etat*, the cruelty of the destruction of crowds of an unoffending Parisian populace, and the folly of inaugurating a war for which he was totally unprepared, find a fitting sequel in the Emperor's abasement before kings who have always despised him.

The Prussians seem to have made up their minds to gobble up MacMahon's army before they reach Paris. While M. Thiers, whose sagacity seems to be never at fault, was declaring that such a victory must precede the capture of the capital, the German forces were being massed to achieve it. The impending battle promises to be the most decisive conflict of the war, and if the Germans win it they will tell the ladies of Paris what the French invaders told the ladies of Berlin after the battle of Jena, that they had been detained on the road by a slight obstacle.

It is a noticeable fact that in the fashionable world the ladies commenced frizzing their hair about the time that the agitation in favor of enfranchising the colored race began. Now, since our fellow-citizens of African descent have got everything that acts of Congress and constitutional amendments can well give them, the tide of fashion is setting strongly in favor of pig-tails. Is it possible that this is an omen of a protracted agitation of the Chinese question, and of the final triumph of the friends of the almond-eyed Celestials?

THE FOURTH POLICE DISTRICT CASE.

Yesterday the Mayor heard the evidence on all sides relating to the recent alleged brutality towards a prisoner and other disreputable conduct on the part of the Sergeant and other officers of the Fourth Police district, and it was proved conclusively that Officer Prenderville struck a drunken man whom he was endeavoring to arrest three times on the head with a billy because he refused to go quietly to the station house, and also that Sergeant Coates told George D. Stroud, Esq., who attempted to act as counsel for the prisoner, that if he would step out into the back yard for three minutes he would put a head on him and give him ten dollars.

The Sergeant for his part asserted that Mr. Stroud made use of similar violent langurge, and that he was threatened by various persons in the crowd. From the evidence of the various other witnesses it appears that Mr. Stroud presumed very much upon the fact that he was a lawyer and the son of Judge Stroud, and that if the Sergeant was violent, he was not altogether lamb-like in his demeanor. This, however, is no excuse whatever for the manner in which the officer behaved, and a policeman who will hammer a drunken man over the head with a billy, and a Sergeant who will challenge any one to step out into the back yard and fight, are no proper guardians of the public peace. Admitting all the provocations they profess to have received, the behavior of Sergeant Coates and Officer Prenderville was brutal in the extreme, and the Mayor will not do his duty if he does not make an example of them. The police officers are entitled to the cordial support of their superiors and of the public in the proper performance of their duties, but because those duties are often trying to the temper is no extenuation of violence of language or action on their part, but rather it shows the importance of placing upon the police force cool-headed but resolute men, who will perform the functions of their office with resolute determination, and at the same time with a proper regard for the rights of even the meanest offender.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Opening of the Arch Street Opera House.

The new minstrel hall on Arch street above Tenth, under the management of Simmons & Slocum, was opened last evening. A large audience was in attendance, and the new enterprise was launched with a proper amount of *eclat*. A few weeks ago we gave a general description of the building, and it is therefore only necessary to refer to its appearance in its completed condition. The front, upon Arch street, is painted in imitation of white marble, and is tastefully decorated with appropriate ornaments, including an illuminator of colored glass over the entrance, with the words "Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels" upon it.

A handsomely frescoed passage, upon either side of which are stores, leads to the ticket office and the doors of the auditorium. This passage is hung with large photographs of the principal members of the troupe. With regard to the auditorium, no more can be said than that it is the finest minstrel hall we have ever seen, and one of the prettiest and most elegant little theatres in the country. The frescoing, which was done by Mr. John Gibson, is rich without being overloaded with ornamentation, and the general effect of the interior is in the highest degree pleasing. The predominating colors are pink and light blue, the walls being covered with panels in arabesque, and the proscenium enclosed in a tastefully designed frame. The ceiling is remarkably beautiful, the allegorical figures upon it being evidently from the brush of an accomplished artist. A crimson curtain with an arabesque border in a lighter tint of the same color adds much to the pleasing effect of the house. One of the most characteristic features of the new opera house is the manner of lighting. There are a few brackets of chaste design upon the walls, but most of the light is obtained from an arrangement in the centre of the dome, which is certainly a great improvement over the old-fashioned chandelier, or any other contrivance for the same purpose with which we are acquainted. There are two comparatively small circles of gas jets, but by means of a powerful concave reflector, a soft, mellow light is distributed all over the house in a most agreeable manner. All the gas fixtures, including the reflector, were furnished by Baker, Arnold & Co., No. 710 Chesnut street. The parquet is provided with folding seats, which greatly facilitate the ingress and egress of the audience. The seats of the parquet circle and dress circle are of the usual patterns, and are handsomely upholstered in crimson plush. All the seats are so arranged that an excellent view of the stage can be obtained from every part of the house.

The performance last evening passed off with a proper amount of applause, and Messrs. Simmons and Slocum were both called upon to make a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The troupe which these gentlemen have gathered about them appears to be equal to the average of such combinations, and with reasonably skilful management there is no reason why the new opera house should not obtain its full share of public patronage.

The City Amusements.

At the Walnut Bourcicault's drama of *The Flying Scud* will be performed this evening.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be offered this evening.

At the Arch Street Opera House a variety of interesting burnt-cork novelties are announced for this evening.

At Dupuez & Benedict's Opera House the "Sappho" Combination will perform the operetta of *Saetta* this evening.

At the American a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

The Franco-Prussian War is now on exhibition at the Assembly Buildings, in the shape of a series of photographic views, which are shown by means of the stereopticon. This exhibition includes views in and about the principal cities of Germany and France, the notable buildings and works of art, portraits of Napoleon, King William, Bismarck, and the leading generals of both armies, and a map of the scene of conflict. Brief comments on the scenes and events are given by a lecturer who is thoroughly conversant with German and French history. This ought to prove a very attractive entertainment at this time, when all classes are excited on the subject of the war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, NO. 417 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

NOTICE:—Holders of Certificates of this Company's Loans of 1872, 1882, and Boat and Car Loans of 1863 and 1864, are requested to present them on and after September 1, 1870, at this office, in order to receive in commutation therefor the new Certificates as guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Receipts will be given for old Certificates, and the new ones will be delivered as soon as they can be signed by the officers of the two companies.

F. FRALEY,
8 30 6t President.

☞ NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ YOUNG MEN AND ADULTS practically educated for Business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1865.

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PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
Business Practices, Business Papers, Commercial Law, etc. etc.

☞ TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter their names before Sept. 1.

EVENING SESSIONS
Commence September 15.

Circulars free. 4 27 3trp

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SWETSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BOYS' SCHOOL CLOTHES.

SHILOTOCHOS BOYS

JOHN WANAMAKER, FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' SCHOOL CLOTHES. BOYS' SCHOOL CLOTHES

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1870.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Lehigh Equipment Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 26th inst., a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st of September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 319 and 321 Chesnut street.

8 30 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.—At a meeting of the Managers of the Railroad Car Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 26th instant, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, No. 329 and 330 CHESNUT Street. [8 30 3t] C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A penalty of One Per Cent. will be added to all city taxes remaining unpaid after September 1st; Two Per Cent. after October 1st, and Three Per Cent. after December 1st, 1870. RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29th, 1870. 8 29 4t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ A GRAND HOP WILL BE GIVEN AT THE BATH SPRINGS, Bristol, Pa., to the Excursionists of the Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, on THURSDAY, September 1. The boat will leave Chesnut street wharf at 9½ o'clock A. M. 8 30 2t

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

The People's Own Establishment

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE

The people are realizing that ROCKHILL & WILSON are their best friends.

THE STRIKING REDUCTION

Made by ROCKHILL & WILSON on all grades of summer goods is making an impression on the hearts, the pockets, and the backs of our citizens, more than ever before.

IT IS APPARENT

That the public, knowing their best interests, are now flocking to the GREAT BROWN HALL more than to all the other clothing houses put together, to secure the GREAT SUMMER BARGAINS.

THE CONCLUSION

In the minds of every sensible man and boy is, "I must buy a Summer Suit at the GREAT BROWN HALL."

"I can buy cheaper at GREAT BROWN HALL than anywhere else."

"I will take all my friends and neighbors to GREAT BROWN HALL for their Clothes."

LET US ALL GO

And see the closing out of the Summer Stock of Elegant Raiment at

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [8 27tf

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

PALACE AND HOVEL;

OR,

Phases of London Life.

By D. J. KIRWAN, the well-known Journalist. A beautiful Octavo, fully illustrated. Contains a graphic and truthful statement of the Sights, Secrets and Sensations of the great city; its high and low life, from the Queen in Buckingham Palace to the Scarlet Woman of Pimlico; from the Vagabond in Princely Robes to the Condemned Criminal in Newgate. The most popular and salable book in the market. Circulars and sample pages sent free. Address

D. ASHMEAD, Agent,

8 27 stuth3t No. 724 CHESNUT St., Philada.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

MUSLINS.

Our offerings for the present season of this most important class of Goods for domestic use will excel those of any former season, both in extent of stock and variety of fabrics offered.

From our immense stock our patrons will be enabled to select any width, weight, or quality of

SHIRTING, SHEETING, Etc.,

Known in the markets of this country, and having evidence that heretofore our system of furnishing these goods to the consumer at the lowest wholesale rates was appreciated by the community, we shall continue to offer the same inducements.

Our stock of CANTON FLANNELS is also now complete, and embraces full lines of English Swansdown, besides all the most celebrated domestic makes.

LINEN GOODS.

In House-furnishing Linens we offer our own importations, besides choice selections from the stocks of our largest importers. Our Linen Department cannot be surpassed for variety of assortment in fresh, new goods.

Families, Hotels, and Public Institutions are respectfully invited to examine and especially to compare prices.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

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CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street

Philadelphia,

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 19 tuths2m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

NOTICE.—ROBERT T. KNIGHT, of the late firm of DANIEL R. & ROBERT T. KNIGHT, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, informs his customers and friends that he is prepared to undertake and superintend any work they may have in his line.

R. T. KNIGHT,
8 27 3t* No. 1208 GREEN Street.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals *in vacuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in *"vaccuo."*

7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern."
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

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1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,

8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

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BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

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STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.

7 14 thstu6m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MINORITIES.

Have They Any Rights?

A Representative Reform Convention to be held at Reading to Discuss the Question.

The Schemes for Ensuring Minorities their Rights—The "Minority Clause" System and the "Cumulative Vote"—Their Practical Operation.

On the fourth of July there was a small gathering of prominent politicians from different sections of the State at the Girard House, in this city, which did not fail to attract the attention of the more thoughtful classes. The object of the assemblage was to discuss the necessity for such a reform in our political system as would concede to the voters belonging to the minority party in any given district, Congressional, legislative or municipal, some of the rights which are denied them by the mere circumstance of being in the minority.

The Rule of the Majority

is the fundamental principle underlying our governmental polity. Where the people themselves are the fountain of power, and disagreements as to the merit and capacity of men, and the justice and expediency of measures, are not only natural but inevitable, the majority must rule. When it comes down to the simple question as to whether Jones or Brown shall be Governor of a State, there is no conceivable method of settling the dispute between the friends of Jones and Brown save the simple one of numbers, and if Jones can command a bare majority of one vote in a fair and honest poll of half a million, the only security in the enjoyment of their political rights that the entire half million voters can expect must spring from the peaceful and graceful acquiescence of the minority in the result.

But when the issue is shifted from the filling of an office the functions of which are to be exercised and can be exercised by one person alone at a time, to the selection of the members of a deliberative body composed of two persons or more, it assumes a different aspect. The fundamental, underlying principle is still the same—the majority must rule. But the question arises as to whether or not the minority are to be permitted the enjoyment of a voice in its deliberations which is proportionate to their numerical weight. Suppose, for example, that a newly-fledged city out on the plains starts out in its career with a voting population of 500. Of these 300 hundred are good, sound Republicans, and the remaining 200 equally good and sound in their Democracy. The city council is to be made up of ten members. If each of the 500 voters proceeds to the polls and votes for the ten men of his choice, it is manifest that the city council will stand 10 Republicans to 0 Democrats, and, as far as matters of taxation, public improvements, police regulation, etc., are concerned, the 200 Democrats might as well be so many fence-posts. If the city council is made up according to the manifest equity of the case, it will consist of 6 Republicans to 4 Democrats—the Republicans still maintaining the ascendancy, but being unable to exercise their power in an arbitrary way and without the voice of the minority heard in friendly counsel or earnest expostulation.

The universal custom of the country is to avoid such a show of gross injustice as we have premised, by dividing the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the deliberative assemblage into two or more districts, each of which elects one or more members. By this means, as is familiar to every one, absolute unanimity in the assemblage is generally, although not invariably, avoided, as it rarely happens that the relative strength of partisan organizations exhibits a uniformity throughout a city, county, or State. One of the districts may stand 2 to 1 Republican, while in the adjoining district the proportions will be reversed; and, taken altogether, the districts are usually not so outrageously gerrymandered as to give the actual minority in the city, county, or State a round majority of members in the deliberative assemblage which is entrusted with its legislation. But, while this is usually the case, it sometimes happens that the actual minority on the popular vote secures a majority in the deliberative assemblage, and it is frequently the case that a mere working majority on the aggregate vote contrives to secure an overwhelming majority in the assemblage. In the State of Pennsylvania, for example, it is generally understood by those who have looked into the matter that the Democrats must carry the State by a majority of at least 20,000 on the aggregate vote, to give them a bare majority in both branches of the State Legislature. Just at present, it happens that this state of affairs is a good thing—so considered, at least—for the Republicans; but the time has been, and the time may come again, when the Democracy will have equal cause for rejoicing at the unfair distribution of the legislative districts.

The Wrongs of Minorities.

To show the actual workings of the system in vogue on a large scale, we will take the returns of the last Congressional election in our own State. The action of the House of Representatives in ousting two Democrats to make way for their Republican opponents disturbs the figures somewhat, but we have made the proper allowances for the illegal votes proved, and practically the result is unimpaired. Pennsylvania is entitled to 24 Representatives, and the present delegation stands 18 Republicans to 6 Democrats. An analysis of the vote at the election of 1868 shows the following:—

Republican vote in the 18 Republican districts	263,215
Democratic vote in do. do.	227,296
Republican maj. in the 18 Repub. districts	35,919
Republican vote in the 6 Democratic districts.	66,188
Democratic vote in do. do.	94,163
Democratic maj. in the 6 Dem. districts.	27,975
Total Republican vote	329,403
Total Democratic vote	321,459
Republican majority in the entire State	7,944
Aggregate vote	650,862

The average vote of the districts was therefore 27,120 each, the largest vote polled being in the Twentieth district (Republican), and reaching 34,346; and the smallest in the Eighth district (Democratic), which was but 21,210. The absolute majority of the Republican candidates in the State at large being but 7944, or 29 per cent. only of the average vote to one Representative, it follows that the most equitable division of the representation of the State in Congress would be 12 Republicans to 12 Democrats. But as this would make the delegation a tie, while the Republicans have a respectable majority on the popular vote, the most reasonable demands that the Democracy could make would cause the delegation to stand 13 Republicans to 11 Democrats, instead of 18 of the former to 6 of the latter, as the case is.

Taking the Republican and Democratic districts apart from each other, we have 263,215 Republicans represented by 18 Congressmen—an average constituency of 14,623 Republican voters; and 94,163 Democrats, represented by 6 Congressmen—an average constituency of 15,694 Democratic voters—while 227,296 Democrats in the 18 Republican districts, and 66,188 Republicans in the 6 Democratic districts, are without any representation at all. No reasonable man will claim that the wrong herein done to the 227,296 disfranchised Democrats is of a greater or less degree than that which is inflicted on the 66,188 disfranchised Republicans.

But the defenders of the present system will insist that the 227,296 Democrats in the 18 Republican districts, and the 66,188 Republicans in the 6 Democratic districts, are represented, as a matter of fact, by the Congressmen of their own creed from the districts in which their respective parties are in the majority. This argument, however, is demolished by another grouping of the figures. If the entire Republican vote of the State, aggregating 329,403, is to be taken as fully represented by the 18 Republican members of the delegation, each of the 18 represents on the floor of the House an average constituency of 18,300 voters; and if the entire Democratic vote, footing up 321,459, is to be regarded as fully represented by the 6 Democratic members, each of the latter is burdened with an average constituency of 53,576 voters, or nearly three times the number allotted to the Republican representatives! As we have already remarked in reference to the Legislature, this state of affairs is a very consoling one for those who are anxious to see the supremacy of the Republican party preserved at all hazards, but there have been times in this State when the Democracy could console themselves after the same fashion, and such times may come again; while at the present moment there are States in the Union—Maryland and Kentucky, for example—in which the Democracy are thus unequally and unfairly represented.

The Minority Convention at Reading.

A political system which exhibits such glaring defects as are illustrated above certainly needs reformation, and with the view of developing some tangible method of bringing it about a convention is to be held at Reading, commencing at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. This convention is the result of the original gathering at the Girard House in this city on the 4th of July, and like it is to be held under the auspices of prominent Republicans from the Democratic Congressional districts of the State, although the presence of persons from the Republican districts, and of Democratic affiliations as well, is desired and anticipated. At least one influential Democrat, ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew, is expected to be present, and the general attendance of delegates from the counties east of the Alleghenies especially promises to be good. Mr. Buckalew has given the subject of the rights and wrongs of minorities careful and thorough attention, and his presence at Reading will be of inestimable value. The convention is to be held in pursuance of the following call:—

"A convention of delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania of such persons only as are favorable to the movement to secure minority representation will be held at the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

"The convention will consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower house of the State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate. By order of the committee,

E. J. MOAK, Chairman.
"J. W. WOOD, Secretary.
"ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 17, 1870."

In the address which accompanied this call occurred the following pertinent passages:—

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania who live in counties in which they are in the minority number one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters, more than one-third of the whole Republican vote. They own and control very large and varied material interests, requiring the care and protection afforded by wise and salutary laws. That these people are wholly excluded from participation in the management and control of their respective county governments does not in the least estrange their devotion to Republican principles or cause them to abate their efforts in behalf of the success of the Republican party. They have just cause of complaint, however, in the fact that, while their political brethren are and for many years have been in the ascendancy in the State Legislature, they are entirely unrepresented, and by an unjust rule established by a Republican majority they are continually subjected to unjust and oppressive laws, while they are persistently denied such legislation as their material interests require. That so large a body of the people should find themselves unrepresented in the law-making power is evidence of a defective fundamental organization. According to the mode of representation as established by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, more than one-third of her voting and tax-paying citizens are excluded from any voice or power in the law-making department of the State, and the same remark will hold true as to the General Government."

Projects of Reform.

As for the schemes which will come up for the consideration of the convention, there are but two which are in any degree practicable, and deserve attention. One of these is known as the cumulative vote; the other is yet without a distinctive and descriptive title, and, for want of such, must be known as

The "Minority Clause" System.

The last named has for some years been in operation in this city in the election of school directors. Public opinion so generally recognizes the necessity of having all shades of sentiment represented in our school boards that the system has encountered no opposition, and been suffered to have a fair and impartial trial, with results of the most satisfactory character. It consists simply in each voter being restricted to casting ballots for two members of the school board, while the three highest on the list are held to be elected. By this means the general, although not inevitable, result is the election of one of the minority candidates. At the recent judicial election in New York State, a similar plan was pursued. A chief justice and six associate justices of the Court of Appeals were to be selected. By the provisions of the amended judiciary article of the State Constitution, each voter was permitted to cast ballots for a chief justice and four associate justices only, and the result was the election of two of the Republican candidates for the latter positions, although the aggregate Democratic majority was something over 90,000.

Working of the "Minority Clause" in England.

It is in England, however, that the system has had a trial on the most extensive scale. Certain boroughs and divisions of counties are accorded three members of Parliament each, while the electors are restricted to voting for two members. From the London *Spectator* of December 5, 1868, we take the following extracts, detailing the working of the system at the Parliamentary elections of that year:—

"In Hertfordshire the Liberals were to the Conservatives about in the relation of 37 to 34, and by the operation of the minority clause there were returned two Liberals to one Conservative, which, of course, exaggerates the real Liberal strength. Again, in Hertfordshire the Liberals were to the Conservatives about in the relation of 22 to 33, and there, by the operation of the minority clause, there were returned one Liberal to two Conservatives—a result exaggerating the local Conservative strength, but not so much as the result in Hertfordshire exaggerated the Liberal strength. In Berkshire the Liberals were to the Conservatives in the ratio about of 25 to 31, and there, by the working of the minority clause, they returned one member and the Conservatives two. Again, in Cambridgeshire the Liberals were to the Conservatives in the relation of 33 to 39, and there, by the action of the minority clause, they returned one Liberal member to two Conservative members. These were, we believe, the only English counties subject to the minority clause in which there was any contest to test the actual strength of parties; and in these we see that, taking these four counties together, there were returned, by the action of the minority clause, five Liberals to seven Conservatives by parties which may be said to be very nearly in that ratio: say, on an average, in the ratio of 29 to 35, which shows a certain loss of strength, as compared with the ratio of their votes, to the weaker party, the Liberals. On the other hand, but for the minority clause they would have carried but one of these counties, Hertfordshire, and gained, had the number of seats been the same, all the three seats there; while the minority seats in Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, and Berkshire would have gone to the Conservatives, leaving the Liberals with three seats to the Conservative nine seats. The minority clause therefore in those counties has not given the Liberals a representation up to their full party strength, but much beyond what the ordinary majority principle would have given.

"Now to pass to the boroughs where the clause has had any operation, *i. e.*, where there has been a party contest. We find that in Liverpool, the Liberals being to the Conservatives in about the ratio of 15 to 16, the Liberals returned one member and the Conservatives two; that in Manchester, the Liberals being to the Conservatives in the ratio of, say, 21 to 15, the Liberals returned two members and the Conservatives one; that in Leeds, the Liberals being to the Conservatives about 2 to 1, the Liberals returned two members and the Conservatives one; that in Birmingham, the Liberals being to the Conservatives in about the ratio of 22 to 8, the Liberals returned all the three members; and that in Glasgow, the Liberals being to the Conservatives in about the ratio of 27 to 11, the Liberals returned all the 3 members—the result of which is that the minority clause gave the Liberals 14 to 5, or nearly 3 to 1, in constituencies where their strength, taken on the whole, was not quite 2 to 1. In other words, the minority representation, though it gave the Conservatives five borough members, where with the same number of seats to fight for they would only have had three without it—the three seats for Liverpool—and though it diminished the Liberal strength from 16 (if there had been as many seats to obtain, to 14, really gave the Conservatives considerably less than the strength due to their proportion of voters, just as in the counties we have named it gave the Liberals less than the strength due to their proportion of voters. The conclusion is, that while the minority principle in both cases gives a certain representation to the weaker party which it would not otherwise have, it gives a much less adequate one where the weaker party is very weak—as the Conservative party was in most of the great boroughs we have named—than where the weaker party is tolerably strong, as the Liberal party was in all the counties we have named. The minority principle has, in fact, given the Liberals in the three-cornered counties much more than it has given the Conservatives in the three-cornered boroughs, and for this reason—that in three out of the six three-cornered boroughs the Conservative party was practically insignificant, while in all the three-cornered counties the power of the Liberals was substantial, though often very inferior to that of their rivals. Anyhow, the practical result has been not to weaken the working majority, but to strengthen it."

Defects of the "Minority Clause" System.

The great defect of this system consists in the fact, as shown in the above extracts, that it is possible for the majority to override the minority in spite of the provisions of law which are designed to prevent it. In both Birmingham and Glasgow the Liberals secured all three of the seats by a judicious distribution of their strength. In Birmingham, where John Bright was a candidate, the Liberal committee prepared a number of cards equal to the number of Liberal voters, each card bearing the names of two of their candidates only, but the names of each of the three candidates being used an equal number of times. These cards were distributed among the Liberal voters with great care and exactness, and if each elector had followed strictly his instructions by voting for the two candidates whose names were inscribed on the card presented to him, the three Liberal candidates would have been elected by equal votes. But many of the warmest admirers of Mr. Bright were afraid that others of his admirers whose cards did not bear his name would scratch one of the candidates for whom they were instructed to vote, and insert the name of the great popular champion. Inspired by this fear, many of his adherents who were instructed to vote for him substituted the name of one of the other candidates, and the result was that Mr. Bright, the most popular of the three Liberal candidates, stood lowest on the poll, by very reason of his paramount popularity.

But aside from the circumstance that it is possible to still override the minority under the operation of this system, in districts where it does not closely approach the majority in numerical strength, it has the greater defect of being entirely arbitrary. Thus, if the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania were thrown together in groups of three, and each voter restricted to casting a ballot for two Representatives, while the three highest candidates were to be declared elected, the relative strength of the two parties in one three-cornered constituency might be as 3 to 1, in another as 4 to 1, and in another as 2 to 1, and inequalities in representation as great as exist under the present system would result. In fact, an equitable grouping of the districts would be almost impossible, and every reaction in public sentiment would render a rearrangement necessary, if a show of equality were to be preserved.

The System of "Cumulative Voting."

Free from both these striking defects is the system which is known as the cumulative vote. The principle is very simple and comprehended at a glance. Pennsylvania being entitled to 24 Representatives in Congress, each voter has the privilege of dividing his 24 ballots among as many candidates as he sees proper. He can distribute them among 24, casting one for each; he can select 12 names, and cast two ballots for each; he can narrow down his list to 6, and cumulate four ballots on each; he can select any lower number, or he can heap the whole twenty-four votes to which he is entitled on a single candidate. It follows, therefore, that the minority can, by the proper concert of action, render the success of a fair proportion of their candidates a moral certainty, the only limitation being that the minority shall be able to muster a fraction of the aggregate popular vote slightly in excess of the average constituency of the representatives. Thus, the aggregate vote of Pennsylvania being about 650,000, each of her 24 Representatives will have a constituency of about 27,000 voters. If, therefore, 28,000 voters of a certain political faith unite their 672,000 votes (28,000 multiplied by 24) on the candidate of their choice, his election is an absolute certainty. There are but 622,000 voters beside them, and if this overwhelming majority attempts to override the almost insignificant minority by distributing their votes among twenty-four candidates, no one of them will poll more than 622,000 votes, or 50,000 less than the one minority candidate; while if the votes of the majority are cumulated on less than twenty-four candidates, although some of them may run far above the vote polled by the minority candidate, the latter's election is still assured. Under the cumulative system, therefore, it is quite beyond the power of the majority to disfranchise the minority, unless, as we have already intimated, the minority fails to muster a force equal to or slightly in excess of the average voting constituency. In a State where as large a vote as in Pennsylvania is polled, it would require some nice figuring to ascertain the limits beyond which it would be unsafe for the minority to venture in distributing their votes, but the party leaders would be found equal to the task after a little experience, if not at the outset.

Ex-Senator Buckalew's Advocacy of the "Cumulative Vote."

Although the cumulative system has been before the public for some years, both in this country and in England, it is just beginning to attract general attention in the United States. Ex-Senator Buckalew has given the system careful study, and on more than one occasion, from the rostum as well as from his seat at Washington, has discussed and explained it in all its bearings and details. In a speech delivered in this city on the 19th of November, 1867, Mr. Buckalew illustrated the system and its workings as follows:—

"There are 60,000 voters in Vermont, of whom 40,000 are members of the Republican party and 20,000 of the Democratic party. I speak in round numbers. By law, that State is entitled to three Representatives in Congress, because her population, under the Constitution of the United States, authorizes the allotment of that number to her. Now, what ought to take place there? The majority should elect two Representatives, having 40,000 votes, and the minority should elect one, having 20,000 votes; but can that be so in point of fact at present? If the electors of that State vote for three Representatives by general ticket the majority would elect the whole three. By cumulative voting, by authorizing the 20,000 minority electors of that State to give each three votes to one candidate, that candidate would receive 60,000 votes, and the majority cannot defeat him. The majority voting for two Representatives can elect them, but they cannot elect the third. Suppose they attempt to vote for three candidates, they can only give each of them 40,000 votes and the minority candidate has 60,000. If they attempt to vote for two, as they ought to do, that being the number they are entitled to, they can give them 60,000 votes each, the same number that the minority candidate has. If they attempted to vote for one, they would give that candidate 120,000; but of course they would not throw away their votes in that foolish manner. The practical result would be that the 40,000 majority electors in that State would vote for two candidates and elect them, and the 20,000 minority electors would vote for one and elect him, and results analogous to this would occur all over the United States if this system were applied."

The "Cumulative Vote" to be tried in Illinois

Illinois is the first State to make the experiment of testing the merits of the "cumulative voting" system on an extensive scale. At the recent Constitutional Convention, a clause providing for the cumulative voting was adopted four to one, after mature deliberation and the discussion of numerous plans for insuring to minorities the rights of which they have been so long despoiled. This clause was submitted to a separate vote with the amended Constitution, and like it was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The experiment is restricted to the election of members of the lower house of the State Legislature, the Senate being chosen as heretofore. From each Senatorial district three representatives will be elected, and each qualified voter may distribute his three votes as he pleases among the candidates; one vote for each of three men, or three votes for one man, or one and a half votes for each of two. Heretofore the Republicans have secured almost the entire representation in the northern section of the State, while in the southern part the Democrats have been equally successful; but under the cumulative system a fair and equitable representation of both parties in each section is confidently anticipated. The experiment will be eagerly watched by thoughtful people throughout the country, and its results will have an important bearing upon the future politics of the whole country.

The Experiment at Bloomsburg, in this State.

But the cumulative vote has already had a trial on a small scale in this State, and the results were quite satisfactory. The last Legislature, in an act defining the boundaries and organizing the town of Bloomsburg, Montour county, in which ex-Senator Buckalew resides, incorporated a clause embodying the cumulative system. In this it was provided that in the selection of the six members of the Town Council, each voter might cast one vote for each of six persons, one vote and a half for each of four, three votes for each of two, or six votes for one, at his option. Unfortunately for the entire success of the experiment at the first election, which was held last April, the politics of Bloomsburg were slightly mixed. If party lines had been strictly drawn, the operation of the system would have been much more definite and satisfactory. Under the old system, as the voting population of Bloomsburg is usually Democratic by a fair majority, the Democracy would have carried their whole ticket, and the Republican voters of the town, although comprising nearly one-half of the whole number, would not have secured a single representative in the council. But under the cumulative system it was in their power to concentrate their force upon less than the full number of persons to be elected, and, if they chose to do so to any considerable extent, it became an absolute impossibility for the Democracy to keep them entirely unrepresented. So the Democrats placed but three candidates for the Council in nomination, thinking it better to be sure of one-half of that body than to risk the election of two alone by attempting to secure the triumph of four. The opposition or citizens' ticket contained four names, two of them being Republicans and two Democrats, so that there were, all told, five Democrats and two Republicans running for the six seats in the town council, while both the candidates for President—for which position the voting was done in the ordinary way—were of Democratic proclivities. As the result of the election for members of the Council, the three regular Democratic candidates, the two Republicans on the opposition ticket, and one of the Democrats on the latter ticket, were elected, and the Republican minority in Bloomsburg is fairly represented, as it should be. We give below the names of the candidates, with the number of votes received by each, to illustrate the workings of the cumulative system on its first actual trial in the United States, the names marked thus (*) being those who were elected:—

For President.	*Votes.*
*Elias Mendenhall (Opp. Dem.)	213
Robert F. Clark (Reg. Dem.)	202
Opposition majority	11
For Members of Council.	
*Charles G. Barkley (Opp. Dem.)	429
*William B. Koons (Reg. Dem.)	393½
*John Sharpless (Opp. Rep.)	392
*Caleb Barton (Opp. Rep.)	364
*Frederick C. Eyer (Reg. Dem.)	362½
*Stephen Knorr (Reg. Dem.)	297
S. C. Shive (Opp. Dem.)	260½
Scattering	35½
Total votes	2534
Total voters	422

A Proposed Application of the "Cumulative Vote."

Colonel A. K. McClure has prepared a bill providing for a revision of the Constitution of the State, which will be submitted for action to the coming Legislature. This act proposes that a convention be held for this purpose, and that on the second Tuesday of June next a vote shall be taken on the question of holding a convention. It also provides that

"The qualified electors shall, at the same election, choose thirty delegates at large to the proposed Convention for the Revision of the Constitution, by general ticket; but each voter shall vote but fifteen ballots for said delegates at large, and said fifteen ballots may be cast all for one candidate, or divided among different candidates, in such proportions as each voter may prefer."

It still further provides that

"Representative delegates to said proposed Convention shall be elected by the several counties of this State, and by the several Senatorial districts of the city of Philadelphia. Each county shall elect at least one Representative delegate, and counties having a population in excess of thirty thousand, and the several Senatorial districts of the city of Philadelphia, shall each elect one Representative delegate for every thirty thousand population contained therein, and also one delegate for any fraction exceeding fifteen thousand population; the United States census of 1870 to be the basis for adjusting the number of delegates each county and Senatorial district in the city of Philadelphia shall be entitled to. And the Governor of the State shall make official proclamation of the apportionment of Representative delegates, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the census of 1870, within ten days after the passage of this act; and in said counties and Senatorial districts where more than one delegate is to be chosen, the voters thereof may cast their ballots respectively all for one of the candidates, or divide their votes among the several candidates, as the electors may prefer; but no elector shall cast more votes than the number of delegates to be elected in his county or district."

Colonel McClure, in submitting this bill to the people, accompanied it with a letter explanatory of its provisions. In his conclusion he says:—

"By electing thirty delegates at large, and limiting each voter to fifteen ballots, both parties have an invitation to select their ablest men, which they cannot disregard; and by cumulative voting in the several counties and districts both parties must be fully represented, and bad nominations could not be forced upon the people by the party lash."

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

THE GRAND SURPRISE!—The grey-haired can hardly believe their eyes when they see their whitened locks restored to their pristine beauty by a clear and transparent fluid. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the article in question and is free from any sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE OLD DOMINION SAUCE is made in wooden tanks, and is free from all metallic substances. It is a most wholesome condiment, and for steaks, chops, oysters, game, soups, etc., it has no equal.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 28th instant, EUGENE PEARSON BROWN, son of James L. and Susanna Brown, aged 3 years 4 months and 1 week.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1009 Tasker street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

ERNST.—On the 29th instant, THEODORE H. ERNST, in the 24th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, on Thursday morning, September 1, at precisely 10 o'clock. §§

GRILL.—On the 28th instant, MARY E. GRILL, in the 32d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1237 N. Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MESSIMER.—On the morning of the 29th instant, HARRY, infant son of George and Mary S. Messimer, aged 18 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 125 Hermitage street, Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,
BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.
We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, knewn as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
8 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious classrooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 8 29

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.
Particulars from circulars. 8 13 t 9 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL ACADEMY.
Books are now open for the reception of pupils for the new quarter, beginning September 5. Those desiring to become students will please apply at the office,
No. 1228 SPRUCE Street.
INSTRUCTORS,
DEPARTMENT
FOR STUDY OF THE
PIANO-FORTE,
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, RICHARD ZECKWER, RUDOLPH HENNIG, EMIL GASTEL.
ENSEMBLE PERFORMANCE—VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ETC., WITH PIANO,
WENZEL KOPTA AND RUDOLPH HENNIG.
GRAND ORGAN,
LIKEWISE PARLOR ORGAN, CABINET ORGAN AND MELODEON,
RICHARD ZECKWER.
VIOLIN,
WENZEL KOPTA.
VIOLONCELLO,
RUDOLPH HENNIG.
VOCAL MUSIC,
EMIL GASTEL.
THEORY,
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT FOR PIANO-FORTE,
MISS NELLIE BYWATER.
FLUTE,
EDWARD KOCH.
CORNET,
CARL PLAGEMANN.
Other Orchestral Instruments, Elocution, French, Italian, and German taught by experienced instructors.
TERMS:
Main Department, $15 per quarter, payable in advance.
Primary Department, $7 50 per quarter, payable in advance.
Circulars at the Music Stores.
PROPRIETORS AND DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH,
8 30 tuthf 3t RUDOLPH HENNIG.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 7 20 tuthf

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY

Views of the Count de Paris.

A Remarkable Article by the Head of the House of Orleans —Prussian Supremacy and its Danger to Europe— A Sharp Review of the Policy of Bismarck.

About a year after the close of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 a remarkable article, entitled "Germany and its New Political Tendencies" appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the leading Orleanist journal of Paris. This article was written in the guise of a letter from a French traveller, and was published under the sponsorship of Mr. E. Forcade, one of the editors of the *Revue*, who called attention to it not only as the first dissertation published on "New Germany," but for its ingenious discrimination and scrupulous sincerity. It was understood at the time that it was written by the Count de Paris, the head of the House of Orleans, and created a great sensation not only on that account, but by reason of the bold views which it advanced. At the present crisis the article in question possesses unusual interest, and we therefore present a translation of it entire, as follows:—

I write you in fulfilment of my promise to give you my views on Germany, but my journey through the country has been so hurried, and my impressions, in many respects, so vague, I might almost say so contradictory, that I fear I may exceed the reasonable limits of a letter. The people here have, in fact, not yet quite calmed down from the excitement into which they have been thrown by the events of last year. Situations, ideas, even principles, have been so confounded that scarcely any one seems to have made up his mind whether the new order of things should be looked upon with favor or disfavor.

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

One thing, however, is accepted as an accomplished fact—the unity of Germany under the supremacy of Prussia. Whether willingly or unwillingly, every one submits to this. A diversity of action and interests among the States has become a thing of the past, and will henceforth take its place beside the historic records of the Germanic empire and its ancient constitution. Doubtless the unity of Germany is not yet complete; it is certainly not definitively established. Still there is nothing to warrant us in concluding that the Southern States will not, in due course, enter into the bosom of the Germanic nation, and the Germanic possessions of the House of Austria have, at no distant day, their legitimate weight in its councils. Prussia decapitated at Sadowa the hundred-headed hydra with which the people had been content to bear since the days of Lafontaine, and victorious, although unaided, drew after it in its train the whole Germanic body with its hundred-tailed dragon. Such brilliant success fascinated all Germans. It was less the triumph even of Prussia which delighted them than the combination of forethought and audacity which characterized the policy of her statesmen and the strategy of her generals. They compared these rare qualities with the inertness, imprudence, and gloomy anticipations of the Court of Vienna, and with the sheer impotence of the Germanic Diet; and their love of Fatherland, which in later years had suffered such humiliations, made them cry out "There is our guide!"

CAUSES OF BISMARCK'S POPULARITY.

It is scarcely possible for a Frenchman to estimate how much Germanic self-love has had to endure for many years. Up to 1849 the liberal movement, at first under a legal form, and afterwards revolutionary in character, had been the expression of their aspirations for unity. Since that time it has been suppressed, whilst Germany has in vain aspired to that dignity abroad which despotic governments never fail to promise their submissive subjects. Every time that a great European question found its solution without Germany being consulted they regarded themselves as personally insulted. During the Crimean war their sympathies were with us; but they saw their influence neutralized, owing to the antagonism of Prussia and Austria. Subsequently, in 1859, they wished to interfere against us, but it required months to put the wheels of the Confederation in motion, and when they were ready to act, Austria, always jealous of Prussia, deprived them of the opportunity by signing the peace of Villafranca. Since, however, Bismarck was placed at the head of affairs, Germans have felt there was such a thing as a German policy to be recognized. From this source sprung that statesman's popularity. The Holstein question, stripped of the legal forms which had hitherto encompassed it, was clearly placed before them as an object of national ambition, and was solved by force of arms in spite of the protestations of almost all Europe. Indifferent to the mode in which it was effected, the Germans hailed its violent solution as a clear revenge for the treaties of 1856 and 1859. There was henceforth a political Germany; but who shall be its representative? Austria, as ambitious though less powerful than Prussia, pretends to take that position. That it might not leave that *rôle* to its rival, it closed the struggle with France after the battle of Solferino; made a great effort at Frankfort to place itself at the head of the movement for a united Germany; and, in 1864, entered into an understanding with Prussia to discard the Germanic Diet as a cloak already too much worn to cover any longer the two athletes who fought under its folds. The time had come for them to engage in the inevitable struggle. Upon the day when the forces of these two adversaries encountered each other, the German Confederation, shaken by their strokes, fell to the ground, and the battle of Sadowa definitively broke up the equilibrium upon which Germanic interests had hitherto depended. Since then M. de Bismarck has been able to give Germans that which they most of all ambitioned—the satisfaction of seeing themselves taken into account in the affairs of Europe. The haughty manner of Prussia, insupportable to the Germans themselves when they were forced to submit to it, flattered their pride when they found it practised towards other nations. Formerly, a citizen of Thuringia, or of one of the principalities of Reuss, felt himself humiliated in the presence of Frenchmen or Russians, believing them elevated so far above him by the greatness of their nation. To-day, while cherishing a vague, poetic affection for his own limited territory, he is proud to bear the burden of a federal government, which makes its influence felt in the councils of Europe, believing himself rendered thereby much more worthy, personally, of inspiring consideration, respect, or fear. Those even who have lost most by the formation of the new confederacy share this feeling, and find it a compensation for the sacrifices they have been forced to make.

SHALL GERMANY BE PRUSSIANIZED?

The unity of Germany must, then, be regarded as consummated; but will Germany absorb Prussia, or will Prussia absorb Germany? Such is the important question which now turns up. By Prussia we mean the Prussian government with its bureaucratic traditions and its old absolutist principles, together with its army, which, although recruited in a manner somewhat democratic, is commanded by a body of officers essentially aristocratic—a government active and intelligent, but formal and despotic in desire, and greatly disposed to range itself under the standards of the school of "Cæsarism." By the Prussian people we are to understand the best educated in Europe, active and industrious, possessing in the highest degree the spirit of association, and appearing little likely to become consolidated under a government so far from being comformable to their manners and feelings.

GERMAN FEDERAL FEELINGS.

Federation in Germany has been a failure. The spirit of federalism exists there under the pedantic name "particularismus." It represents not only ideas and traditions, but above all powerful and varied interests. It constitutes the local life and preservation of those numerous small centres of intelligence and policy which have largely contributed to the progress of Germany. It exists even in Prussia, for a Westphalian or a citizen of the Rhenish provinces has nothing of the Prussian about him except the name and uniform which he adopts in the service of King William. They are very sectional and at the same time very German, and although the Prussian administration has as yet permitted them to retain, contrary to the advice of centralizers, the laws they inherited from France, they see nothing in the rule under which they are placed except a disagreeable change, and look forward with anxiety to the time when the name of Prussian shall give way to that of German.

Our future relations with the most powerful of those nations which border France will depend upon the way in which this question will be solved between Prussia and Germany. Should Germany absorb Prussia, then the centre of Europe would belong to a nation whose interests, habits, and ideas tend towards the support of liberal institutions, who will probably set us an example in this respect, or certainly follow us with enthusiasm, should we fortunately precede them. It would form a social body possessing all the requisites for making a free people, but having interests too diverse to be ever aggressive—a nation probably more military and less bellicose than ours. Its internal prosperity developed, and its legitimate influence recognized abroad, would in time become the pledges of peace in the future. I think we should accept such a result with a good grace, although we might feel some regret for the extinction of its ancient landmarks. We certainly should prefer such an arrangement to a division, pure and simple, of Germany between Prussia and Austria, as this would have the effect of placing on our frontiers two powers always ready to compromise us in their quarrels, or unite against us, lest the one might appear to be less German than its rival.

THE DANGER TO GERMANY OF PRUSSIAN ASCENDANCY.

On the other hand, the absorption of Germany by Prussia would be the establishment of "Cæsarism" in Central Europe. The onerousness of the rule, so contrary as it would be to German feelings, the numerous interests it would trample upon, the necessity it would feel placed under of quieting liberal aspirations by flattering the people with exaggerated ideas of national importance, would all combine in obliging it to adopt towards other nations a restless, threatening, and aggressive policy. It would at all times be a standing danger to the peace of Europe and a serious obstacle to the cause of liberty.

POLICY OF BISMARCK TOWARDS THE MINOR STATES.

In what sense, then, will this question be solved? Without pretending to foretell its future solution, one can indicate the different elements which exist. The Prussian system has in its favor the prestige of success, the right of victory, confidence in the future, and the dissension which exists among all those parties who are opposed to it. The success of M. de Bismarck has not only disorganized parties in Prussia but in all Germany. That minister sapped the foundation of the party even which he represented. One can easily imagine the aversion of the Prussian legitimists for the tortuous policy of such a statesman as he; but, then, obedience to the King being their leading principle, when they found M. de Bismarck sustained by him, they felt it their duty to follow his guidance. Hostile to all that they designate as revolutionary; hostile to the Italian kingdom; hostile to the aggrandizement of Prussia, which must weaken their particular influence, they have seen themselves ignored by him whom they themselves had carried into power. M. de Bismarck then turned upon the liberal party, taking out of their hands the arms with which up to that time they had combated. During three years he had braved with impunity the Chamber of Deputies, in which the liberals had a majority. It made no response except by ineffectual words to a Minister who trampled upon its constitutional privileges. Regarding liberal ideas as a mania of which the nineteenth century was the victim, he nevertheless recognized the necessity of flattering this mania, and to accomplish this he chose the hour of his triumph. The day after the battle of Sadowa, when the country, still under the excitement of war feeling, had refused its suffrages to men who up to that time had constantly advocated their rights, one could see M. de Bismarck going in to demand from the Parliament a bill of indemnity. It was a retrospective homage by which the Prussian Minister purchased the subservience of his former adversaries. The bill was passed, and a step further taken—a large donation granted in his favor. Going still farther in that direction, he made an appeal to universal suffrage for the election of members. By this means he disarmed the liberals. Accustomed as they had been to fruitless and abstract discussions, they were incapable of distinguishing between forms and principles, and had so abused the words "universal suffrage" and "national unity" that they were unable to see how much captiousness there was in the proceedings of the Prussian Prime Minister. The party which called itself liberal and national found itself almost entirely under his control. The powerful association of the *National-Verein* became in the hands of M. de Bismarck a blind and ready instrument for his purposes. At the same time he endeavored to cut up by the root those governments which, by giving them certificates of their continued existence, he induced to enter into the new Confederation. He destroyed their popularity by imposing upon them the same military charges as were laid on the Prussian provinces. The minor German States thus found their expenses almost trebled at one stroke. The duchy of Saxe-Cobourg had entered into a convention with Prussia, some years before, for a military contingent, paying annually to Prussia 80 thalers or 300 francs for the support of each of its men; but this figure was a reduction accorded the duchy as a sort of inducement to others, when Prussia still dreaded Austria's outbidding her for influence with them. To-day Prussia requires from the duchy 170 thalers or 637 francs 50 centimes for the same support. The contingent imposed by the Germanic Confederation upon the grand duchy of Saxe cost about 240,000 thalers, or 900,000 francs a year; to sustain the new military state will entail upon it an expense of 800,000 thalers, or 3,000,000 of francs. The small German Governments had known how to conciliate the population by letting them escape those crushing charges which pressed so heavily on their more powerful neighbors. The first care of Prussia has been to deprive them of this advantage, and this reason for their continued existence.

AVERSION OF THE MINOR STATES TO THEIR ABSORPTION BY PRUSSIA.

In the midst of such a state of things, the Prussian system, confiding in the force of its organization, presents itself as a necessity which is imposed upon Germany. It will have, however, to contend against two movements, quite dissimilar, but equally opposed to its domination, the one in the North, which is averse to centralization, the other in the South, which contemplates a new confederation.

The nature of the former is easily explained. The present position of Germany satisfies its national self-love. This position gained, it does not see the necessity of sacrificing all its traditions and local institutions, its particular interests, to the uniformity of the Prussian system. Those who have the most ardent desire to see Prussian *hegemony* established, find it advisable not to push the matter further at present. Annexation, pure and simple, has to-day fewer partisans in the smaller States than it had when they entered, willingly or unwillingly, into the Confederation of the North. They know what their capitals would lose by becoming Prussian sub-prefectures. The universities, even, although they have always been the chief *foci* of the desire for unity, do not wish to lower their flag before Berlin, whilst in the armies of these States you will find sentiments of jealousy and sometimes of rancor towards the Prussian army. In fine, the members of these administrations are fully aware that the result of such would be to remove them from their present position, and prevent them from occupying other than inferior places, leaving the more important to functionaries of Prussian origin. So far as the masses are concerned, they hesitate. Prussia seems to say to them, "Since you have to bear all the burdens of Prussian subjects, is it not better you should participate in all the advantages?" but they dread the despotic tendencies of the administration, and the difficulties of every kind which it has had to encounter in the provinces it annexed are not encouraging to the friends of annexation in the adjacent countries. There does not exist, in fact, in the minor states of the Confederation of the North that great administrative machinery necessary for the establishment of a centralized despotism, nor will it be established either easily or rapidly.

SHALL THERE BE A SOUTHERN GERMANIC CONFEDERATION?

Opinion tends in a contrary direction in the Southern States of Germany, upon whom the isolation in which they have been placed by the treaty of Prague weighs heavily. The "Line of the Main," traced in all sincerity by M. de Bismarck, who was afraid of diluting the Prussian element, has never been regarded as a serious proceeding by the Germans. It would not have been possible except with Prussian factions on one bank of the river and Austrians on the other; but the power of Austria once got rid of, the stipulations of Prague were for the South nothing more than a sort of penance, a stake at picquet, as collegians say, from which sooner or later they must be relieved. Would the people of the States of the South be able to contend against the military power of Prussia by making themselves the champions of the "liberal cause" in Germany, and imitating the Swiss and Belgians, who, placed by the side of powerful neighbors, have compensated for their material inferiority by the superiority of their institutions? This is doubtful. A certain amount of wind is necessary to float a flag—even the flag of liberty—and no breath of air would come to unfold that which the States of the South would raise in the face of Prussia. In no case, however, have their governments dreamt, for a moment, of trying so hazardous an experiment. The Germany of the North and that of the South must, in fact, become one and the same nation. It is not the question of religion which divides them.

GERMANY, NORTH AND SOUTH, MUST ULTIMATELY BE ONE.

Take, for example, the Valley of the Rhine and the adjacent provinces; in the South, the country of Baden, Darmstadt, and Wurtemburg are chiefly Protestant, while, in the North, Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces are almost entirely Catholic. The south of Germany lives by means of its connection with the north. Its quasi capitals, Carlsruhe, Stuttgard and Munich; its imperial cities, Ratisbon, Augsburg, and even industrious Nuremburg; its sole University of Heidelberg, do not suffice to give it an independent existence. In a commercial point of view, the South would have no advantage in separating from the North, with its great and prosperous cities, the centres of industry and the openings for maritime enterprise; it would be still less desirable in an intellectual point of view, for from thence it derives all its inspirations. All these are inducements for the South to unite itself with the North; it wishes it at any price, and is for the time being content to accept the supremacy of Prussia rather than remain situated as it is at present. The hasty demand for a rectification of the frontier, addressed by France to Prussia in August last, has sufficed to make the Governments of the South feel how much they need the protection of the latter power, and the necessity of concluding with it such an alliance as will place all their military forces at its disposal. When the question of reconstituting the Zollvereign was agitated, rather than renounce it, the southern States accepted all the conditions of Prussia; among others the veto which it had reserved in the future customs congress. That customs union is only a temporary arrangement preparatory to the intimate union of North and South. Berlin has had the exceptional privilege of seeing itself possessing at the same time three parliaments, representing for the Prussian citizen three countries:—Its own particular country, Prussia; its political country, the Confederation of the North; and its great country, Germany, disguised under the name of the Zollverein. A platform like this cannot stand, even in Germany, and the Parliament of the Confederation will soon see itself seated on the benches of the representatives of all Germany. It is Prussia which to-day wishes to defer that moment. It is in haste to have the vote taken on the constitution of the new confederation, so that it may have only to discuss the question with that portion of Germany which has been already admitted, and have the power afterwards of imposing it as a whole on the States which will join it. The security, however, is not sufficient. The Government of Berlin cannot venture openly to oppose the movement which draws the South towards it, but it wishes to retard it until it has Prussianized its present confederates. It wishes to eat the artichoke leaf by leaf. It knows well that the admission of the Southern States would bring into the counsels of the confederation such support to the resistance it has already to contend against, as, instead of being able to make the law, would compel it to submit. Looking at the matter from a French standpoint, we should wish, for the same reasons, to see the union completed as soon as possible. In fact, so far as European affairs are concerned, it is already effected by the treaties entered into, but still more by the force of circumstances. The Southern States now feel themselves obliged to be auxiliaries of Prussia in whatever war it chooses to inaugurate. By a political union with the South, Prussia would not gain an additional soldier, whilst it would find in such union a restraint upon, and a counterpoise to, its influence in directing the affairs of Germany.

IS GERMANY ANXIOUS FOR WAR?

But to the end that these elements of resistance may be able to organize and oppose the efforts which Prussia will make to absorb Germany, a foreign war does not seem necessary. Can we, however, hope for the maintenance of peace? The Luxemburg question put the matter clearly before us a few months ago, and caused all those who believed us then on the eve of a great war to give the matter serious consideration. A false step on the edge of the abyss makes all the difference between prudence and temerity. This has been exemplified in the case of England and the United States, who, having failed to quarrel over the Trent affair, have become more circumspect towards each other. At times, however, a people, ill at ease with themselves, feel anxious for a quarrel with their neighbors, as a diversion from their misery. Such is not, however, the disposition to-day of the people of Germany. The last war, it is true, soon terminated, but the sufferings it caused cannot be effaced by a dash of the pen. The victims of bullets and cholera have been numerous among all classes of society, and every household has been in mourning. The draft upon able-bodied men at that time affected agriculture, industry, and commerce to such an extent that the consequences are felt to this day. The prospect of a new war has become more repugnant to the Germans, since they have experienced in the last what miseries follow in its train. The thirst of battle which it is supposed ought to animate every soldier is by no means general in German armies. The remembrance of that last campaign is still too fresh in the minds of those who then fought against the Prussians to make them desirous of serving to-day under their orders. So far as the Prussian army is concerned, it boasts less of Sadowa in 1867 than of Duppel in 1865; the reason being that, until the latter year, its valor, of which it felt a consciousness, was not generally recognized in Europe. It needed a chance of proving it, and had not found an opportunity of doing so alone in any great European war. The more meagre the laurels reaped in Denmark were the more it felt the need of proving to the world its valor. To-day, on the other hand, although it has gained a battle the most decisive since Waterloo, and is the point of aim for military men throughout the world, knowing at the same time by experience how great are the hazards of war, its language is changed. In fact, taking the German nation as a whole, those who hope for some advantage by a new struggle are greatly in a minority. Those who gained by late events wish for leisure to enjoy the fruits, while those who suffered are anxious for the maintenance of peace as a means to repair their losses.

JEALOUSY OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

But if the Germans wish to accomplish in peace the work of completing their national "unity," they are, nevertheless, very jealous of any intermeddling with their internal affairs. The idea of seizing Alsace and Lorraine, or annexing Holland, has never been looked upon by them as other than a fancy originating in the brain of some professor of history; still they have also their "Monroe" doctrine. "Germany for the Germans," and whoever makes an attempt to appropriate any portion of this territory, which constitutes their "great country," or even interferes in their internal affairs, will be certain to make them all against him. This is a fact which it would be useless and absurd to dissemble. Of this susceptibility the Prussian Government can at any moment avail itself, should it seek occasion for a quarrel. When M. de Bismarck, after having approved of the purchase of Luxemburg, freed himself from his pledge by alleging that German opinion was opposed to it, he was accused of bad faith, and some believed that such opinion was fictitious and improvised by himself to suit the occasion. In this instance he was calumniated; the explosion of feeling was real; it was, perhaps, the day when M. de Bismarck promised his consent that he was insincere, for he knew well that German sentiment would pronounce energetically on the point, and force him to break his word.

THE CONVICTION THAT FRANCE DESIRES WAR.

The Luxemburg question has been settled. There are probably very few in Germany who look upon the evacuation of that fortress as a national humiliation; but the recollection of the matter has strengthened an idea long entertained in Germany, and which may one day or other become dangerous to the maintenance of peace; it is the conviction that the Emperor Napoleon has decided upon making war, and only awaits a fitting opportunity. This idea has taken firm hold of every person since 1859; previous to that time the author of the Crimean war had been looked upon as the champion of the oppressed, as the protector of Germany against Russia. The feebleness of the French government in 1866 did not shake this conviction; it was known to be not ready, and the Germanic distrust of it was soon confirmed by the vain efforts of the Cabinet of the Tuileries to acquire successively Mayence, Landau, or Luxemburg. The Germans, latterly much occupied with their own affairs, have known less about France for some years. The distinguished eloquence of M. Thiers has naturally attracted much attention beyond the Rhine, but the Germans have remembered little of his speeches except his remarks against the movement for German "unity," without thinking that they would have been, without doubt, very different, if the movement had not had force and violence as its auxiliaries; or taking into account the position in which the great orator was placed, or the rest of the discussion illustrated by his words. After having searched for the views of the Government in the articles in the *Constitutionnel*, the Germans believe they have found in the columns of some sheets lately issued in Paris what constitutes the universal sentiment of all shades of the liberal party in France. They have believed, and still believe, that the Emperor is personally anxious to make war on Germany, and that he is equally urged to do so by the bellicose passions of the French people, and they say then, if war be inevitable, it is better it should take place at once, it is better to make it short and decisive, and thus get rid of this state of inquietude, rather than purchase a temporary peace by concession to a neighbor upon whose good faith no reliance can be placed. Here there is no desire to provoke a war, but there is no spirit of conciliation to prevent it. Deploring all this, they resign themselves to it as a necessary evil, and when once commenced, that it may be finished soon, they will strike with passionate eagerness. Germany does not push M. de Bismarck into war; it would be even thankful if he avoided it, but it places in his hands the means of kindling it and sustaining it.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE DEPENDENT ON PRUSSIA.

The peace of Europe, then, depends to-day upon the interests of Prussian policy. What is that policy? M. de Bismarck wishes it to be believed that he used his influence to its utmost limits to prevent war from being declared in the case of Luxemburg. Even last year he tried to persuade the sovereigns deposed by Prussia that the plundering of them had been done by the orders of the King in spite of his remonstrances. With reference to this point it is somewhat difficult to separate what is farcical from what is true. But be it as it may, the motives which might have made him anxious for war in the spring and the reasons he may have had for questioning its prudence are easily understood. The condition of the Prussian forces, better prepared and armed, more numerous than ours, with the prestige of victory attached to them, and the desire to cement the "unity" of Germany by fire in a foreign war seemed to counsel him to precipitate the crisis. However, after much hesitation the Prussian Government felt desirous of peace. It felt that it would be oppressive to Germany to impose upon it so soon a new and great war. Once excited, public opinion, however, did not calm down until the instant when the conflict seemed imminent. The States of the South, pressed to sign the treaties of alliance, were by no means prepared to fulfil the stipulations. They had not yet transformed their military force, except by disorganizing it, and were not ready to take their part in an effective union. Hanover had suffered from an extensive conspiracy, to develop which the presence of the French flag at the mouth of the Elbe appeared only needed. It would, doubtless, have proved abortive, or succumbed to the national sentiment, which was so hostile to foreign interference, but it was impossible not to see the symptoms of grave disasters in the event of meeting reverses. The avowed enemies of Prussia were those who then appeared most anxious for war, as if they expected a defeat on the Rhine and the overthrow of its domination. Here was matter for reflection; the war was avoided. The situation will be the same next year. Prussia will have the same difficulties to meet, the same problems to solve. The States of the South will certainly be better organized, but their progress will not compensate for that of the French army during the same period. Prussia will have no greater interest in making war then than it has had in the past three months; on the contrary, the reasons for avoiding it will be stronger. The Government will be perhaps led to it by a chain of events, but it is far from having resolved. War is then possible, but by no means certain; I hesitate to say even probable.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN PRUSSIA, AND DUTY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

If war, however, should be declared, it might overthrow the edifice of Prussian domination by undermining it; but its first effect would be to put an end to all resistance to that domination, and accomplish the union of North and South, not to the advantage of Germany, but solely to that of Prussia, as the representative of the national military power. If, on the other hand, owing to the maintenance of peace, and the prompt admission of the States of the South into the confederation, Germany might find itself sufficiently strong to hold its head above the Prussian system, and absorb Prussia, instead of being absorbed by it, it is in the name of and by means of liberal ideas alone that it could accomplish this fortunate result. It is only around the liberal party, reformed and strengthened, that the elements of resistance to *Cæsarism* can rally. The party has been disorganized, but it has not for all that been destroyed; and in the midst of the conflict of so many diverse opinions and interests which the Constituent Assembly has faithfully reflected, their course is strictly defined. To form that assembly M. de Bismarck has had recourse to universal suffrage direct, of which he expected more favorable results than from the system adopted in the Prussian constitution. This mode of election, as is everywhere evident, has sent to the new assembly men belonging to opinions the most extreme, and those holding intermediate shades have found themselves reduced to an insignificant minority. The old Liberal party, which was in the ascendant in the Prussian Parliament, has been completely broken.

In the ancient provinces of Prussia the rural colleges, under the twofold pressure of the large proprietors and the administration, have named conservative deputies, whilst almost all the cities have elected radical or republican candidates. The city of Berlin itself, regardless of the advantages of position which the events of last year secured it, had the courage to refuse its votes to M. de Bismarck and General de Roon, and gave them to two men well known for the *rôle* they played in 1848 in the ranks of the republican party. In the new Prussian provinces, Nassau perhaps excepted, the majority of the deputies elected have been hostile to the Government. An aversion to their new master has made the liberals and old conservatives act in concert. In the Confederated States the different Governments have let universal suffrage take its own course, and it has naturally given various results. The city of Hamburg has shown itself in favor of annexation; in Mecklenburg universal suffrage took place in the midst of a feudal system religiously preserved; and there the peasants, still suffering under remnants of slavery, supported the candidates whom they believed would best please their masters. They would have naturally chosen radicals. In general, particular interests have shaped their political opinions; but the result of the elections in all the countries which had not been under Prussia previous to the battle of Sadowa has been to give a strong majority against M. de Bismarck.

HOW BISMARCK MANIPULATES THE PARLIAMENT.

Thanks, however, to the ancient Prussian provinces, the two parties are very nearly balanced in the Constituent Assembly. M. de Bismarck, who cannot fully rely on either party, manœuvres with them as he did in the Prussian Chambers. To the conservatives, who regard him as a renegade, he points out the will of the King; to the liberals he has his plans ready to submit, and points out to them the constitution. "You can," he says, "unite to vote against me, as you are left free to do; but you will never agree when it is necessary to do anything, and your impotence once made evident, all Germany will hold you responsible for the confusion into which it will be thrown by your cramping its organization." In fact, his good fortune has given him in such an emergency the case of Luxemburg, of which he always takes care to avail himself when he wants to shut the mouth of his adversaries in the name of the national honor. These tactics have made the constitution act almost as M. de Bismarck intended it should; but they have not been able to prevent all the elements, as yet scattered, of a strong opposition from drawing nearer each other and reckoning their strength. The victory of the Prussian Prime Minister has been incomplete, and in spite of the defection of a portion of the liberal party, some of the Parliamentary debates to which the hurried discussion of the Constitution has given opportunity are full of good augury for the future. M. de Bismarck has found again confronting him that famous military question, the cause of his prolonged quarrel with the Prussian Chamber, and the warmth with which it has been debated proves that it will yet be for Germany the touchstone to distinguish constitutional Governments from absolute Governments. This question is, indeed, highly important; for upon its solution depends the supremacy of despotism or of liberal ideas.

SHALL PRUSSIAN RULE BE CONSTITUTIONAL OR DESPOTIC?

The question at issue is to decide whether the military contingent shall be fixed by the constitution, and, if once so fixed, whether the king shall have power, without the intervention of Parliament, to levy annually the men and money necessary for the maintenance of the army; or whether the contingent and war budget shall be annually voted by the Parliament, as has been the practice in the Parliaments of the minor States. It is a final test of strength between the Parliament and the executive, between the will of an individual and the will of the people, between personal government and national government. Upon a platform so large Prussia has not been able to render sacred the principle of absolutism by means of the assembly, notwithstanding the tactics it had recourse to. By a proceeding which has only postponed the question without settling it, the military law has been voted for five years. This affords safeguards for the future of the liberal party, and in five years, if it have gained support, it can, upon the basis thus arranged, bring about the definitive triumph of its principles.

The partial success it has gained to-day proves it is not dead; that it can rally and again enter the arena stronger than it has yet been, owing to the unification of Germany and the onerous and difficult task thus imposed upon it. To this end, it can calculate on support upon which it had no right to count last year. The conservative party has been even still more disorganized. Many upright men, wounded in their feelings and disturbed in their convictions by the policy of the King of Prussia, whom they had regarded as the personification of their ideas, have frankly avowed themselves liberals. Important interests demand aid and protection to the liberal cause against the encroachments of Prussian despotism. The princes dependent on King William can, if they act opportunely and in good faith, secure to themselves by this means what still remains to them of their authority and prestige.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

Such are the various elements which begin to develop themselves in the midst of the confusion produced in Germany by the late war. What appeared possible last year, what France would have desired, and what would have then been acceptable to our neighbors, is to-day in turn discarded. The unity of Germany, long contemplated, is not only accomplished, but accomplished by force and military prestige. Complications abroad or occurrences at home may hasten or modify the course of events. A war may burst forth and suppress that resistance which, springing up, fetters to some extent the domination of the Prussian system. A revolutionary wind may blow over Germany, and, after having served all parties in turn, without inspiring confidence in any, the King of Prussia may learn one day that he has not elevated himself so high as he anticipated when he removed with his own hands the natural props of his throne. If, on the contrary, a lengthened calm succeed the tempest of Sadowa, one may then conjecture that, even in the midst of the changes in Germany, liberal ideas will revive, find their ancient defenders, gain new ones, and resist the extension of "Cæsarism" over Central Europe. If they receive popular support, who knows but they may even calculate upon having M. de Bismarck one day among their most zealous defenders?

Be it as it may, it is not possible to penetrate to-day a future so full of uncertainty. Our part, however, has never been that of blind worshippers of success. In the presence of so great a revolution as that through which Germany is passing at this moment, without fatiguing ourselves in trying to fathom the darkness of a doubtful future, or in vain regrets for what is past and irrevocable, ought we not rather endeavor to estimate properly the present? Perhaps even now we could see to what side, as Frenchmen, as liberals, and, I would add, as sincere friends of Germany, we ought to give our sympathies.

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Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

G O L D

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK. S 8 1m

Application may be made to

Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

SEPTEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26½ PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

M PHILADELPHIA.

203 203 HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges Issue Bills on London, Paris, & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.

Address, T. J. W.

8 9 "Ledger" Office.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

9 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.

As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,

No. 122 South SECOND Street,

AT THEIR COAL YARDS,

No. 904 RICHMOND Street,

S 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,

Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,

LEHIGH COAL,

OFFICE:

No. 124 South SECOND Street.

YARDS:

CORNER EIGHTH and MASTER, S 29 6trp

No. 818 SWANSON Street, above Queen.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at owest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.

EASTWICK & BRO.,

Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. S 29rp tf

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS,

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,

5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

8 15½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse,

4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le. coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF All numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 1y

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:40 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:40 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:50 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 3:20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6, 6½, 8¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¼ A. M., 1, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¾ and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 3 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Moore's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 6 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, French Plate Mirrors, Fire-proof Safe, Bookcases, Office Desks and Tables, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and other Carpets, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of household furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor, library and dining-room suits, with plush, reps and hair cloth coverings; superior walnut chamber suits; fine-toned rosewood piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co.; French plate mirrors; superior fire-proof safe, by Farrel & Herring; walnut bookcases; fine hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, refrigerators; stoves; store fixtures; office tables and desks; china and glassware; kitchen utensils; 500 pounds white lead; fine velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, etc. etc.

Also, fine-toned seven octave piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co., in rosewood case. S 30 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

FINE GUNS.

To close the Estate of J. E. Evans, deceased.

On Thursday,

Sept. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold an assortment of fine guns, comprising double-barreled breech and muzzle-loading guns, pigeon guns, rifles, etc., etc.

Also, for other accounts, a number of very fine guns, among which are:—

Superior double-barreled gun, made by Krider, cost $500.

Superior double-barreled gun, laminated steel barrels, made by W. D. Miller.

Superior double-barreled breech-loading gun, made by Philip Wilson, etc., etc.

Now open for examination. S 30 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut Street.

HANDSOME NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Several Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 2 Rosewood Seven-octave Pianofortes, Nearly New; Large and Small Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Fine Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery, Engravings, China, Glassware, Office Desks and Tables, Kitchen Furniture, Etc. Etc.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of fine Furniture from some of our best cabinet makers, comprising:—Parlor suits, covered with green and maroon plush, reps, and hair cloth; elegant chamber suits, handsomely carved, with wardrobes to match; also, dining-room furniture, in oak and walnut; also, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, etc. SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Also, the furniture and carpets from a family declining housekeeping. [8 30 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

ALSO,

By order of Assignee, sale of a Bankrupt's Stock, for cash, comprising a full assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, office furniture, etc. S 26 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. S 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning, [S 30 5t

Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, Fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Rosewood 7⅓ Octave Piano-forte, Handsome Bookcases, Wardrobes, Fine Curled Hair Mattresses, Large Feather Beds, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Lounges, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

August 31, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a large and excellent assortment of first-rate second-hand furniture.

SCHOOL DESKS AND BLACKBOARDS.

Also, 14 Uhlinger's patent school desks; blackboards, etc. [8 29 2t

BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.

On Wednesday,

August 31, at the auction rooms, the entire household furniture of a large dwelling; fine hair mattresses; feather beds and bedding, etc.

Also, fine cluster diamond ring.

Sale No. 873 N. Seventh street.

ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUIT IN GREEN PLUSH, Elegant Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, Rich-toned Schomacker Piano-forte, Handsome Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining-table, Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Fine Hair Mattresses, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

September 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 873 N. Seventh street, below Poplar street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. S 29 3t

Peremptory Sale S. E. corner Fifteenth and Federal streets.

STOCK OF A MARBLE YARD.

HANDSOME HEAD AND FOOTSTONES, ELEGANT MANTELS, LARGE MARBLE SLABS, ETC., ETC.

On Monday Morning,

September, 5, at 10 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Federal streets, by catalogue, the stock, tools, and fixtures of a marble yard, including 15 sets handsome head and footstones; 5 elegant marble mantels, a number of large slabs of Italian marble, Italian marble window sills, pier ashlers, water tables, base courses, stoops, iron pipe and rails, tools, fixtures, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. S 27 7t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24t

LARGE SALE OF 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, RUBBERS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. S 30 2t

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

(Established 1823.)

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 15 12 3m

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 21tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEFALCATION.

The Philadelphia Watch Company One of the Victims—Absconding of Its Secretary and Treasurer—The Sheriff Called Into the Case.

Philadelphia has again been visited with a defalcation, and on this occasion, as in the case of Thomas Hilsen, the parties implicated occupied good positions in the mercantile world. At No. 714 Chesnut street is located the office of the Philadelphia Watch Company, and until last Wednesday its officers were as follows:—President, E. Paulus; Secretary, Celestin Jacott; Treasurer, Hector Jacott. The Jacott brothers, in addition to their official connection with the organization, carried on the business of manufacturing watch cases, their factory being on the upper floors of the building No. 714. They were Welshmen, and known as experienced workmen in this country. They have been in the United States some thirty-five years, and during all that time they have enjoyed a number one reputation for industry and integrity. They were reputed to be wealthy men, and on this belief they could obtain sums in unlimited amounts. Latterly they became involved in financial difficulties as a firm, and permitted some of their notes to go to protest. This of course damaged their credit, and cases have come to light where they have paid enormous interest for loans—the figures going as high as 20 and 25 per cent.

These facts came to the knowledge of the company with which they were connected, but it was thought that their difficulties were of only a temporary nature. But it now turns out that they are heavy debtors to several New York houses, the firms of which hold their paper. It also came to light that they recently became very anxious about some gold that was deposited in the Mint, but a generous President conceived this to be the anxiety occasioned by a desire to meet some of their obligations. Their reputation for honesty remained unimpaired, and very recently they negotiated heavy loans.

It was not believed that they could be ungrateful until last Thursday morning, when Hector failed to put in an appearance at the office of the company, as it had been his usual custom to open this and their own establishment. The doors remained closed until the arrival of Mr. Paulus, the President, who instituted immediate inquiries. He sent to their homes and was informed that they had gone to New York on business. However, late in the day, Mr. Paulus became suspicious, and hearing no word from the absentees, made up his mind that they had absconded. On Friday he put the Sheriff in charge of the workshop and what little real estate was owned by Hector. On the same day Mr. Paulus repaired to New York, and being unsuccessful in obtaining any knowledge of their whereabouts, remained until Saturday, when the steamer City of Washington was to sail for Europe. He went on board the vessel, and not only scrutinized the passengers but examined the hands' and was unable to identify either of the brothers. He then returned to this city and commenced an investigation. The books of the company were examined, and thus far it has been found that the brothers made use of notes, which were in the possession of Hector as treasurer, which they had discounted, some in banks and others on the street. The amount taken has not been definitely ascertained, but it will not be likely to interfere with the operations of the company.

THE ALBANY FIREMEN.

Their Reception this Evening—The Programme of the Occasion—A Large Turnout of Our Firemen Expected.

To-night there will be an unusually fine display of our firemen, it being the occasion of the reception of the McQuade Association and Steamer No. 4, of Albany. The visitors, who will be the guests of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, are expected to arrive at Walnut street wharf shortly before 8 o'clock, and after being placed in the line of escort, the procession will move over the following route:—

Form on Walnut street; move to Second, to Pine, to Twelfth, to Chesnut, to Eighth, to Green, to Fifth, to Girard avenue, to Second, to Laurel, to New Market, to Northern Liberty Hose house, and there dismiss.

The line will be under the charge of Chief Marshal Hamilton Disston, and will comprise the following companies:—

First Division—Vigilant Fire Company, Resolution Hose Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Humane Hose Company, and Perseverance Hose Company.

Second Division—Mount Airy Engine Company, Fame Hose, Diligent Hose, Independence Hose, Pennsylvania Hose.

Special Division—Northern Liberty Hose Company, Steamer No. 4, and McQuade Association, of Albany, New York.

Third Division—Union Fire Company, Schuylkill Hose, Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, South Penn Hose, Fairmount Hose.

Fourth Division—Mechanic Engine, Ringgold Hose, Independence Engine, Taylor Hose, Tivoli Hose.

After the dismissal of the line of parade the visitors will be taken by the Orion Club to the rooms at the northeast corner of Second and Coates, and provided with supper, at the close of which they will be escorted by the club and others to the Merchants' Hotel, which will be their headquarters during their stay in the city. They will remain in the city until Friday evening, during which time they will be shown the various places of interest in and around Philadelphia.

A SHORT RIDE.—Last night Constable William McKeegan, of the Fifth ward, arrested a fellow named Thomas Morton, alias George Harris, at Third and Walnut streets, for fast driving, and locked him in the Third District Station House. A short time thereafter a despatch was received saying that a horse and wagon had been stolen from in front of the residence of Dr. Shoemaker, Eleventh and Christian streets. An examination proved Morton to be the thief. He will have a hearing before Alderman Delaney to-day.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a lad aged about ten years, whilst riding on the rear end of a wagon in the neighborhood of Third and New streets, was thrown therefrom by the sudden turning of the vehicle, and, falling heavily, fractured his skull. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was unable to give his name. His clothing consisted of a speckled muslin shirt, a pair of linen pants, and a brown hat.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—John Kirby, aged eight years, Ashton Elder, nine years, and Michael Collins, eight years, were yesterday captured in the residence No. 1539 Spring Garden street, while ransacking it, the family being out of town. The boys had on a previous visit carried off a lot of plunder. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

$160.—Last night an unknown individual entered Shaw's tavern, N. W. corner of Twenty-first and Chesnut streets, and called for a glass of soda water, tendering in payment a two-dollar bill. The proprietor, to make the change, produced his pocket-book, which the stranger immediately grabbed and made off with. It contained $160 in bank notes.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—At 9 o'clock this morning the boiler in Taws & Hartman's brass foundry, Nos. 1234 and 1236 North Front street, exploded, damaging the building to the extent of $50. Charles Sheppard, aged twenty-one years, was slightly cut on the head by a falling brick.

HIS NAME.—Yesterday afternoon a man was run over by a truck at Fifteenth and Filbert streets and instantly killed. From articles found on his person his name is supposed to be Benjamin Miller, formerly of the 23d N. Y. Volunteers. The body is at No. 1303 Olive street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mary Boyle last night stole a watch and chain from a man at Third and Market streets. Alderman Kerr this morning sent her below.

GOOD.—The Third district police last night arrested fifteen boys whom they found running with fire companies.

SHERIDAN.—Messrs. Earle & Sons have in their gallery, during to-day and to-morrow, a very beautiful and delicately-painted reduction of T. Buchanan Read's great work of "Sheridan's Ride," by the poet himself, which is to be presented to President Grant by Mrs. Ben. Holladay, of California, who is a great friend of the General, who is now abroad observing the movements of the Prussian and French armies. Knowing General Grant's admiration of his character and abilities, and his thorough appreciation of Mr. Read's work, she felt that nothing could be more appropriate as a compliment. This picture is about 3½x5 feet, much more sizeable for general inspection, and suitable for a private residence, than the noble work of the artist we are all familiar with.

THE PISTOL.—About 11 o'clock this forenoon a party of three young men, all intoxicated, whilst proceeding down Tenth street, near Sansom, met a stranger coming up, whom they asked to take a drink. The stranger refused, whereupon one of the three drew a revolver and fired a shot at him, the ball missing and going through the plate-glass window of a jewelry store. The fellow who fired the shot then ran up Sansom street, and into a lager-beer saloon, through which he escaped.

BRUTALITY.—Last Sunday night a mare valued at $500, the property of Michael Righter, residing on Ridge avenue, below Schærr's lane, was cut in the breast with a knife by some person unknown, from the effects of which she has since died. A reward of $50 is offered for the arrest of the scoundrel who did the dastardly act.

HAND CRUSHED.—At 11 o'clock this morning Joshua Wheeler, forty-five years of age, had his left hand crushed by being caught in some machinery at Cramp's steam bakery, corner of Broad and Buttonwood streets. Two of the fingers were amputated by Dr. Stees.

SERIOUS FALL.—John Hanson, aged forty-seven years, fell through a hatchway at Pier 14, Port Richmond, about 10 o'clock this morning, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

KEYS.—A brass store and an iron padlock key were found at Delaware avenue and Green street early this morning. The owner can recover the property by calling at the Delaware Harbor Police Station.

SKULL FRACTURED.—Dr. William Gilbert, of Chesnut Hill, and member of Common Council for the Twenty-second ward, was last night thrown from his carriage and sustained a fracture of the skull. His condition is very critical.

S. P. C. A.—Daniel Lutz was yesterday arrested at Fourth and Market streets for working a horse suffering from a sore back and leg. Alderman Kerr fined him.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.—The roof of the dwelling No. 1234 Lawrence street was slightly damaged by fire this morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870.

The usual weekly exhibit of the city national banks is again unfavorable to the borrowing classes, though less so than that of several preceding weeks. The deposits are down $676,461, and specie $136,258, but there is an increase in legal tenders amounting to $222,794. The loans reflect the contracting policy of the banks and extreme caution, being $732,062 less than last week. That the banks are drawing in their lines preparatory to a pinch is evident from the diminished business of the week amounting to over four millions. The demand for discounts to-day is quite lively and rates are firm, but the speculative demand is light.

Gold is decidedly dull and steady, the sales ranging from 116⅛@116¼. Speculation is at a standstill, pending the expected great battle.

Government bonds show increased firmness both at home and abroad, but there is little or nothing doing in this market.

Stocks were decidedly quiet but firmer; sales of City 6s, new issue, at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was quite active and stronger; sales at 48@48 1-16. Small transactions in Pennsylvania at 58⅜, and Catawissa preferred at 37¼. 27 was offered for Philadelphia and Erie and 41 for North Pennsylvania.

Canal, bank, coal and passenger railroad stocks were barely noticed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2200 City 6s, N.ls.101¾	100 sh Read R..b30. 48⅛
20 sh Penna R..... 58⅜	100 do..rg&in. 48
1 do.......c. 58⅜	100 do..b10.48 1-16
600 sh Read R...ls. 48	100 do.rg&i.48 1-16
200 do....ls.c. 48	100 do.....c.48 1-16

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s, N..c.101¾	100 sh Read R..b12. 48⅛
$200 do.........101¾	100 do.....b14. 48⅛
$2000 do.........101¾	100 do........48 1-16
$1000 N Penna 7s... 94½	500 do.ls.b10.48 1-16
100 sh Cata Prf..2d. 37¼	100 do...... 48 1-16
200 do......s5. 37¼	100 do.s14af5.48 1-16
66 sh Cata RR..... 10	100 do.......48 1-16
100 sh Penna R..... 58⅜	100 do.......48 1-16
5 sh Cam & Am R.114¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New. 2days....101¾	100 sh Read R..b14. 48⅛
$10000 Pa 6s, 2d se.. 108	4 sh Leh V R..... 58½
$1000 Elmira 7s.... 92	22 do..b5wn. 58½
$2000 Leh Gold L... 88¾	30 do...s5wn. 58½
27 sh C & A R..ls.114¾	100 sh O C & A R... 44¼
1 sh Susq Cnl..... 4	100 do.....b60. 44¾
	2 sh Penna R.... 58⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 108⅞@109. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@112. Gold, 116@116⅛; Silver, 111@113; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@760.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@112⅜; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 109⅞@110⅛; do. do., 1867, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1868, 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 108⅞@109¼; Pacifics, 111⅛@112. Gold, 116⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅛; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110@110⅛; 5s, 10-40, 109@109⅛; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@112. Gold, 116@116⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30.—Cotton is quiet at 19½@20c. for middling upland and New Orleans.

Seeds—In Cloverseed nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Timothy is in demand, and sells at $5·50@$5·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

The Flour market is without change worthy of special note, there being not much demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. About 1200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6·87½@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6@6·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels Western red at $1·40@1·42; amber at $1·44@1·50; and Delaware do. at $1·30@1·35. Rye is lower. 1400 bushels new Western sold at 80@90c. Corn is dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of yellow at 95@96c., and Western mixed at 88@90c., as in quality. Oats are without change. 3400 bushels Western sold at 45½@47c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is more active. 100 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95c.; a small lot at 96c.; and 25 barrels do. wood-bound at 94c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The monotony of the Wall street markets, which is unparalleled in the modern history of events in our local financial business, and which many supposed would yield to activity on to-day, the beginning of the first week of the fall season, was, despite such reason, rigidly unbroken. The dealings in the Long Room were carried on by a group whose numbers were seldom over a dozen, and often only half that figure. Even in the Gold Room the crowd, which was moderate-sized in the forenoon, dwindled down to some twenty or twenty-five, who were as quiet as so many men could be. Whatever movement the gold premium exhibited was due to further reports of heavy fighting in Europe, and as the Prussians were at first regarded as undoubtedly victorious, gold declined to 116⅛. Here it being reported that Bazaine had won a victory over the Prussians at a point north of Metz, and that he was in communication with Paris, which city was forwarding him heavy reinforcements, gold advanced to 116⅜, but as later it was reported that McMahon had met with another reverse, gold fell off to 116⅛. Such was the extent of the movement in the market.

"The announcement of the Treasury programme for the month of September produced no effect beyond some little buoyancy at the Stock Exchange, owing to the promise of relief to the money market which the large bond purchases hold forth. The programme in detail was posted at the Sub-Treasury this morning, as follows:—

GOLD SALES.

Wednesday, Sept. 7	$1,000,000
Wednesday, Sept. 14	1,000,000
Wednesday, Sept. 21	1,000,000
Wednesday, Sept. 28	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

BOND PURCHASES.

Thursday, September 1	$1,000,000
Thursday, September 8	2,000,000
Thursday, September 15	1,000,000
Thursday, September 22	2,000,000
Thursday, September 29	1,000,000
Total	$7,000,000

"The Government began to-day the payment of the September coupons on the ten-forties.

"The demand for Governments, which is seldom affected by the character of business at the Stock Exchange, was very light—the most significant evidence of the utter inactivity into which business has drifted. The effect of the better price in London seemed overcome by the impression among a few dealers at the board that the terrific fighting reported to be in progress in France has not been a victory for the Prussians. Hence the German brokers have been disposed to buy rather than sell gold. As a consequence prices of Governments at the close were off a trifle from the average figures at the boards."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............AUGUST 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........75 | 11 A. M.......79 | 2 P. M.........83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Bristol, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Mary Eliza, Crowell, Somerset, do.
Schr Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton, do.
Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, Charlestown, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Mary A. Chase, ——, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Milwaukee, Brown, from Boston.
Brig Alston, Sawyer, from New York.
Schr Joseph Bitting, Henry, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Chiloe, Lee, from Dresden, Me., with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr William D. Cargill, Kelley, from Gloucester, with fish to Knight & Sons.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr George Sharpless, Lord, from New York, with salt.
Schr R. E. Packer, Amesbury, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, from Rockland, with stone, for Masonic Temple.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, from Portland, Me.
Schr Fred. Fish, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, from Lynn.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr William Slater, Watts, from Boston.
Schr Orozimbo, Wood, from Providence.
Schr Richard Peterson, English, from Boston.
Schr Charles Woolsey, Parker, from New York.
Schr W. B. McShain, Miller, from Derby, Mass.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, from New York.
Schr Kate Walker, Warren, from Boston.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, do.
Schr Paragon, Shute, do.
Schr George Banks, Rider, from New York.
Schr Estelle Day, Cary, from Boston.
Schr E. M. Baxter, Waterman, from New London.
Schr Carrie Melvin, Fenley, from Kennebec river.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Shary, from Newark, N. J.
Schr J. S. Watson, Howe, from Lynn.
Schr H. H. Crowley, Crowley, from New York.
Schr Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, from Charleston.
Schr Clara Mulford, from Boston.
Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, from New York.
Schr J. M. Huddell, Cramer, from Salem.
Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, from New York.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, fm Beverly, Mass.
Schr Nellie Fern, from New York.
Schr Clarabel, Nickerson, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 30.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
W. N. Mayberry, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
C. Blackwell, with lumber for Chester.
Star, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
Charles Kreamer, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Harris Wilton, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Roswell Sprange, Lewis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Steamer Idaho, Price, from New York 17th inst. for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded.

Br. bark Fenwick, Foye, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Bark Schamyl, hence for Frederickstadt, 22 days out, was spoken July 15, lat. 56 48, long. 17 20.

Schrs T. D. Wilder (of Philadelphia) Holmes, from Guantanamo; R. H. Wilson, Cary, hence for Providence; and Oceanus, Satterly, do. for Brookhaven, at New York yesterday.

Schrs E. F. Meany, Lewis, hence for Portsmouth; S. E. Jones, Handy, do. for Boston; J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, do. for Middletown; and Nightingale, Beebe, do. for New Haven, passed through Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, and H. B. Macaulay, Cain, hence, arrived at Boston 27th inst.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

MASSEY.—On the morning of the 27th instant, SITGREAVES A., son of William and Fanny Massey, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1417 Filbert street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

ENGRAVER WANTED FOR MONOGRAMS AND DESIGNS. Situation permanent.
DREKA,
6 31 tuths $ No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

GOOD WORDS.
EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.
NOW READY.
The September Part,
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
CONTENTS.
1. FERNYHURST COURT. An Everyday Story By the author of "Stone Edge." Part V. Illustrated.
2. CRIME IN THE ARMY. By the Rev. Patrick Beaton.
3. MARRIED LOVERS. By Jean Ingelow. Illustrated.
4. WANDERINGS IN THE DESERT OF THE EXODUS. By E. H. Palmer. III. From Sinai to Serbal.
5. HALF HOURS IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH. By C. J. Vaughan, D.D. VIII. Parable of the Sword and the Garment.
6. NOT ALONE. By L. C. S.
7. DOROTHY FOX. By the author of "How it all Happened." Part IX. Illustrated.
8. FROM CALCUTTA TO ALEXANDRIA. By the Editor. Illustrated.
9. SIMON THE CYRENIAN. A Christian Ballad. By the Rev. John Monsell, LL.D. Illustrated.
10. THE COUNTRY OF THE CAMISARDS. I. The Peyrou, Montpelier—The Cevennes—Church in the Desert. By Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help."
11. LETTERS FROM THE TROPICS. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. VII. Naparima and Montserrat.
For sale by all Periodical Dealers.
TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $2·75. Single Number, 25 cents. Liberal Clubbing Rates. Specimen Number mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, ETC.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS,
Ribbons, Silks, Black Crapes, Velvets, Satins, Velvet Hats, Bonnets, Etc. Etc.,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
Will offer in second story salesroom, on MONDAY, August 29, their entire stock of damaged goods for NET CASH,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
ENDING WITH AN AUCTION SALE.
Must and will be Sold
To make room for an entire new stock, which will be opened in part on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.
Owing to Extensive Alterations
we are obliged to delay the
GRAND OPENING
of our new and splendid Wholesale Rooms until about September 15.
Notice of Day Will be Made.
Our display will then consist of the very latest novelties, in shape, style, and materials, including Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets,
All New and at Lowest Prices.
Extra Announcement!
Owing to delay in repairing our building we are obliged to discontinue our Retail Department for the present season, and will now offer in lots our entire stock of fine CUT RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
REAL BARGAINS.
Also fixtures, consisting of Mirrors, Carpets Curtains, Tables, etc., are offered for sale.
Terms Net Cash.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
8 27 4t PHILADELPHIA.
P. S.—Second and Third-Story ROOMS TO RENT

GROCERIES, ETC.
FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.
LONDON MALT VINEGAR,
FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, August 29, 1870.

Proposals in writing and under seal will be received at the Office of this Company as TRUSTEES OF THE LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST OF PHILADELPHIA until FRIDAY, the 2d day of September next, for the sale to the Trustees of Twenty-three Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock of the said the Lehigh Equipment Trust, to be applied to the SINKING FUND under said Trust.

The proposals may be for a part or the whole of the above, should be endorsed "Sinking Fund," and addressed to N. B. BROWNE,
8 30 3t President.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, September 29, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange Plants" around the following named National Cemeteries in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging):—

Whitehall National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Annapolis National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Newbern National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C.
Wilmington National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C.
Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application at this office.

Bidders will be required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fail during that period.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.
Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the East. 8 30 6t

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 15 mwf t9 1 Head Master.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH Avenue, and corner of SECOND Avenue and ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FOURTH Streets, will Reopen in HARLEM, September 19, and on FIFTH Avenue September 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College Building.
9 15 2m1 H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Fighting on the Meuse.

MacMahon's Plan Foiled.

No Junction with Bazaine.

A Brilliant Cavalry Fight.

Late Domestic News.

Politics in the West.

The National Music Congress

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Fighting at Sedan.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—Advices received in this city this morning from Sedan, a fortified town on the Meuse, eleven miles from Mezieres, states that fighting was going on at that place on the 28th inst., along the line of the railroad, between the advance forces of the German and French armies. The Saxon troops hold possession of Stenay, a town lying eight miles southwest from Montmedy. They are also in possession of Mouzon.

The Prince Royal

arrived at Sedan on Sunday.

MacMahon's Failure.

A correspondent telegraphs that not only has MacMahon failed to form a junction with Bazaine, but that

A Wedge of Prussians

has been driven between the two armies. This human wedge is now thicker than ever before, and MacMahon now finds himself separated from Bazaine by two powerful German armies instead of one.

The Brilliant Cavalry Fight.

The 27th French Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, commanded by the well-known Marquis de Gallifet, attacked two regiments of Saxon dragoons, twice their number, near Mouzon, and after a sharp fight succeeded in utterly routing them, with considerable loss.

The Retreat to Metz.

It is still believed here that MacMahon will continue to persevere in his endeavor to force his way to Metz, notwithstanding the obstacles which lie in his path.

Minister Washburne's "Hard Time."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, writing from Paris on Sunday, Aug. 28, gives the following intelligence:—

Mr. Washburne, [the American Minister, has a hard time of it.

The Germans in France are under his protection. Every German who is arrested under the provisions of the recent proclamation of General Trochu demands at once to be taken before Minister Washburne for an examination of the case.

No American Spies.

No American has yet been captured as a Prussian spy, while ten out of every dozen Englishmen have been arrested. The *Telegraph* adds that Americans do not travel like Englishmen, with a chest of plate. The former carry their countless diamonds in their vest pockets and chignons.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Republican Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The interest in the State Republican Convention, which meets in Jefferson City to-morrow, is quite strong. Delegates are already arriving. Governor McClurg and Lieutenant-Governor Stanard have established quarters, and their friends are working like beavers. Gratz Brown's friends are also gathering, and the contest promises to be bitter.

It is strongly asserted that if Mr. McClurg is nominated Mr. Brown will be an independent candidate upon a broad, liberal anti-proscription platform, and his friends assert that he will be stronger than the regular nominee of the party. The issue in the contest is the enfranchisement of those disfranchised for disloyalty.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.

The Cincinnati M. E. Conference

adjourned last evening. The Rev. W. H. Ninde, of this city, was tranferred to the Detroit Conference and Rev. J. M. Sullivan and B. Kelly to the Kansas Conference. The increase of membership in this conference during the past year has been 2111, making altogether 30,360.

FROM NEW YORK.

The National Musical Congress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The National Musical Congress commenced its second annual session at Steinway Hall this morning. President ex-Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, not being present, Secretary Tourgee, of Boston, called the assemblage to order. There was but a small attendance of delegates and the business transacted was of a routine character. The congress holds afternoon and evening sessions, at which papers on subjects connected with music will be read and discussed.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May Saturdays only.
5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.
Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
8 19 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FIFTH EDITION

EXTRA

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Route to Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Prussians have entered Vouzieres, on the heels of the retreating French.

King William's route to Paris is by the Upper Marne and Meuse.

A French Frigate at a Scotch Port.

The French frigate which had been in the harbor of Lewick, Scotland, sailed thence on Sunday, after repairing her engines. She had received notice from the British Government to leave.

The Defenses of Paris.

Parisians of all ranks have been enrolled for the defense of the city.

A Call for Reserves.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The *Patrie* to-day in an editorial says:—Military events of the utmost importance are progressing. Whatever may be the result at Paris, France must redouble her energy and create a third and fourth army. The Germans are active, and we must use all our efforts.

MacMahon Not Deceived.

The news from the army of MacMahon continues excellent. He has not been for one instant deceived by the movements of the Prince Royal. He has understood that the Prince meant to overreach his army, and he has therefore kept in advance of the Prussians.

The Prince Royal at Mezieres.

The Parisians must not, however, cease preparing to repulse the enemy. In any event we must be ready. A correspondent of *La Liberte* writes that the Prince Imperial has gone to Mezieres, where he will remain until further orders. Mezieres is considered impregnable. It contains a strong garrison and an ample supply of munitions and provisions.

CROQUET.
THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
The latest Novelties for the season.
Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.
An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,
trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.
The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.
Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*
Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " Long Branch.....2·50
For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."
6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2